OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume II
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 83–161

19 SEPTEMBER–29 DECEMBER 1989,
20 FEBRUARY, 12 AND 26 MARCH, 2 APRIL,
17 MAY, 28 JUNE, 20 JULY AND
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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1992

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

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	(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
	(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.[a]
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
	(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
	(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
	(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
	(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
	(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
	(*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
	(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
	(*h*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
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	(*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
20.	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.
21.	Achievements of the International Year of Peace.
22.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
23.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.
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25.	Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh.
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30.	Law of the sea.
31.	The situation in Kampuchea.
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[a] See also fascicle for items 118 and 12.

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[b] See fascicle for items 40 and 125.

[c] See fascicle for items 49 to 69 and 151.

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    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    - (*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*h*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
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74. Effects of atomic radiation.
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
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79. Questions relating to information.
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  (*b*) Trade and development;
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  (*g*) Desertification and drought;
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  (*i*) Science and technology for development;
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83. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990.

84. External debt crisis and development.

85. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.

86. Operational activities for development:
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88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
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89. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.[e]

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91. Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.[f]

92. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.[f]

93. Policies and programmes involving youth.[f]

94. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.[g]

95. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year.[h]

96. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
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  (*b*) Right to development;
  (*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.

97. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes.[f]

98. International Covenants on Human Rights.[h]

99. Question of aging.[f]

100. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.[e]

101. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.[f]

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[e] See fascicle for items 89, 100 and 105.

[f] See fascicle for items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113.

[g] See fascicle for items 94, 103 and 104.

[h] See fascicle for items 95, 98, 106 to 108, 112, 114 and 115.

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102. Crime prevention and criminal justice.[f]

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104. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:
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105. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.[c]

106. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.[h]

107. Human rights and scientific and technological developments.[h]

108. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child.[h]

109. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights.

110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
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111. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking:
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113. Families in the development process.[f]

114. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.[h]

115. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity.[h]

116. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

117. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

118. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.[a]

119. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

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Agenda item *Title*

122. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.
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125. Financial emergency of the United Nations.[h]
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130. Personnel questions:
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    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
    (*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.
134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.
135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.
136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.
137. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.
138. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.
139. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:
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140. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.
141. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.[i]
142. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.
143. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session.
144. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.
146. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.[i]
147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
148. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly.

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[i] See fascicle for items 141 and 146.

Agenda item	*Title*
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151.	Education and information for disarmament.
152.	International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes.
153.	Emergency assistance to the Sudan.
154.	Operation Lifeline Sudan.
155.	African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation.
156.	Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis.
157.	Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation.
158.	Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
159.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.
160.	International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.
161.	Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 83

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 83: Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990*

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DOCUMENT A/44/859

Report of the Second Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 83, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990".

2. The Second Committee considered item 83 at its 44th, 45th, 48th and 50th meetings, on 24 November and 4 and 15 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.44, 45, 48 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 83, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 44th meeting, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries made an introductory statement.

Draft decisions A/C.2/44/L.70 and L.85

5. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.70) entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(*a*) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (A/44/45) and of the views expressed by delegations on the preliminary outline of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General[1] submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session;

"(*b*) To take note also of the statement made by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee before the Second Committee on 24 November 1989 (see A/C.2/44/SR.44);

"(*c*) To request the Preparatory Committee to continue its work on the basis of General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989;

"(*d*) To recommend that the Preparatory Committee bear in mind, in its preparations for the special session, the views expressed by delegations at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

"(*e*) To recommend also that the Preparatory Committee consider the following outline at its second session:

"(i) An assessment of the obstacles impeding growth and development in the developing countries in the light of the main developments and changes in the world economy in the 1980s;

"(ii) Recommendations for action in the interrelated areas of trade, money, finance, debt, commodities, transfer of technology and development in order to contribute to the achievement of a new prospective of sustained and equitable growth and development focused on the central objectives of the modernization of the productive sectors, the improvement of living standards and the eradication of poverty;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 44th, 45th, 48th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 90th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

[1] A/AC.233/3.

"(iii) Appropriate policy guidance for strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations, including in the sphere of the co-ordination of macro-economic policies and their compatibility with the objectives of development and the role of the United Nations system as a unique universal forum for economic dialogue and co-operation."

6. At its 50th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.85), submitted by Mr. David Payton (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/44/L.70.

7. At the same meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, stated that, in view of the importance that the Committee attached to this issue and to the special session referred to in the text of the draft decision, it had been proposed that draft decision A/C.2/44/L.85 be submitted in the name of the Chairman of the Committee, rather than in his name, and that he understood that this proposal met with the concurrence of the Committee.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/44/L.85 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/44/L.85, draft decision A/C.2/44/L.70 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

10. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Canada, China, Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Austria (also on behalf of Australia) and Colombia. The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee also made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, IN PARTICULAR TO THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides:

(*a*) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (A/44/45) and of the views expressed by delegations on the preliminary outline of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General[1] submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session.

(*b*) To take note also of the statement made by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee before the Second Committee on 24 November 1989 (see A/C.2/44/SR.44);

(*c*) To request the Preparatory Committee to continue its work on the basis of General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989;

(*d*) To recommend that the Preparatory Committee bear in mind, in its preparations for the special session, the views expressed by delegations at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

(*e*) To recommend to the Preparatory Committee that it consider at its second substantive session the following outline:

(i) Main developments in the 1980s and the challenges of the 1990s and an assessment of obstacles and impediments to growth and development;

(ii) The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries;

(iii) Strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations;

(*f*) To transmit the text of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, annexed to the present decision, to the Preparatory Committee for consideration at its second substantive session.

ANNEX

1. The purpose of the present text—while recalling General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989—is to provide further impetus and guidance to the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and to facilitate an agreement on common approaches, efforts and actions to ensure, through international economic co-operation, sustained growth in the world economy, in particular, the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries. The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries must be at the top of the international economic agenda.

2. International economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, could be greatly facilitated by the ongoing relaxation of political tensions. This relaxation should facilitate political commitment towards durable growth and development and agreement on ways and means of stimulating the world economy and of revitalizing international economic co-operation, in particular the growth and development of the developing countries, through, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations.

3. The main developments in the 1980s are characterized by growing interdependence among nations and by different situations or conditions that exist among countries. Deep and rapid transformations in the global economy and in international economic relations are leading to changes in perceptions and policies. Special attention should be given to an assessment of developments and changes in the world economy in the 1980s and to the obstacles impeding growth and development in the developing countries.

4. The special session should bring to the attention of the international community the challenges of the 1990s. It should endeavour to reach agreement on addressing adequately the pressing interrelated problems and issues facing the world, in particular those affecting developing countries. Unless those problems and issues are solved, in particular those pressing interrelated problems that include problems arising from the excessive external indebtedness of developing countries, the prospects are ominous and we might witness an era of economic decline, social and political upheaval, and turmoil.

5. With the increased interdependence in the world, the interaction of national and international policies has become more important in bringing about a more stable and favourable international economic environment, in particular one that is supportive of growth and development of developing countries. Rapidly changing external circumstances require the

strengthening of the capacity of national economies in order to render them more responsive to growth impulses and emerging opportunities for modernization, taking into account that the more significant a country is in terms of economic weight, the greater the impact of its policies on the international economic environment.

6. The special session should focus on the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries. In this context, it is necessary to overcome the external debt crisis, provide adequate financial flows to developing countries, strengthen the international trading system, enlarge market access for exports of developing countries, address the problems faced by developing countries in the area of commodities, promote regional economic co-operation and integration, and facilitate the creation, transfer and absorption of new and emerging technologies. The attainment of such goals should enable developing countries to achieve the central objective of sustained, durable and equitable growth and development, with a new perspective that should contribute, through, *inter alia*, human resources development, to the expansion and modernization of their economies, in order to improve the living standards of their populations and effectively eradicate poverty. Attention should be paid to national efforts in all countries and to international co-operation in the 1990s.

7. Recalling Assembly decision 43/460, the special session should also focus on enhanced international and regional economic co-operation and improved policy co-ordination. Common approaches should be sought to ensure that the international monetary and financial system is stable and more supportive of global growth and development, particularly growth and development of developing countries, and to integrate better all countries in the world economy and the international trading system, taking into account existing asymmetries, the special and differential treatment accorded to developing countries and the ongoing process of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

8. Sustained and sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the global environment are also recognized as a common concern and should be addressed. In-depth consideration should be given to this concern in the framework of the preparations for a United Nations conference on environment and development, noting that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries and, therefore, recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution.

9. In addressing its objectives, the special session should pay due attention to the human resources dimension. It should stress the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries, the inextricable link between education, acquisition of skills and technical training, and economic growth and sustained development. There is also a need for human resources development strategies to include all members of society and to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, employment and population.

10. The special session should consider appropriate guidance for strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations, including co-ordination of macro-economic policies and the compatibility of those policies with the objectives of development, as well as strengthening the unique role of the United Nations system as a universal forum for economic dialogue and co-operation.

11. The special session should complement and be supportive of the international development strategy for the 1990s, as well as other relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action for development, and should give an impetus to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/859, para. 11). For the final text, see decision 44/444.[2]

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 12 March 1990, the Assembly decided that the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, would be held from 23 to 28 April 1990 (see decision 44/461[3]).

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

[3] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49 A*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/45	Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	*Ibid., Supplement No. 45*
A/44/303-S/20672	Letter dated 5 June 1989 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the current President of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of that organization, on 25 May 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/839-S/21004	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the statement of 16 November 1989 of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its nineteenth session	
A/44/925	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 6 March 1990 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the General Assembly concerning the reopening of agenda item 83	
A/C.2/44/L.70	Draft decision	See A/44/859, para. 5
A/C.2/44/L.85	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 7 and 11

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 84

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 84: External debt crisis and development*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 26th to 31st, 41st, 50th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83.

DOCUMENT A/44/861

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 January 1990*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 84, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

2. The Second Committee considered item 84 at its 26th to 31st, 41st, 50th and 51st meetings, from 1 to 3 and on 6 and 21 November and 15 and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.26-31, 41, 50 and 51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 84, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 26th meeting, the Secretary-General made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.47 and Rev.1

6. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.47) entitled "Towards enhanced debt reduction to revive growth and promote development in developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 and 43/198 of 20 December 1988,

"*Recalling also* Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[1] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[2] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988,[3] and taking note of Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 (see A/44/15, vol. II, sect. II.A),

"*Reaffirming* that the external debt crisis of developing countries has political dimensions requiring a global and comprehensive solution,

"*Deeply concerned* that the external debt crisis continues to be a major cause of the deterioration in the economic situation of the developing countries, thereby causing social upheaval and posing a serious threat to their political stability,

"*Convinced* that, in this context, an early solution to the long-standing external indebtedness of developing countries would require, *inter alia*, a reduction in the stock of debt and debt service large enough to permit the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in the indebted developing countries,

"*Concerned* that a number of recent initiatives to write off and/or to reduce the debt stock and debt service of developing countries have had a very limited impact on the resolution of the debt crisis of developing countries and do not extend to all those countries,

"*Noting* the close interrelationship between money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt, and recognizing in this regard the important policy implications of this interrelationship for a durable solution to the debt problem,

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

[2] *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex. I.

[3] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/43/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

"*Profoundly concerned* at the huge negative transfer of resources from the developing countries as a result of, *inter alia*, the continuing debt crisis, thereby depriving them of much needed resources for their growth and development,

"*Recognizing* that an equitable and durable solution to the debt crisis will require adjustment in the economies of the industrialized countries having a major impact on the world economy, including appropriate fiscal, monetary and trade policies, in order to eliminate the major imbalances in the world economy,

"*Deeply concerned* that developing countries continue to make great sacrifices in striving to service their external debt and that, in the absence of a significant improvement in the present adverse international economic environment, they may not be able to service their external debt,

"*Recognizing* the need for intensification of efforts by the international community to resolve the severe debt crisis, to forestall its proliferation and prevent its further aggravation,

"*Noting with deep concern* the changes that have continued to occur in the destination and pattern of financial and capital flows from developed countries and the consequent decline in those flows to developing countries, which have further hindered the efforts towards the economic recovery and sustained development of those countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (A/44/628);

"2. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the international search for a solution to the external debt crisis of developing countries and, in this regard, recalls Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) and 375 (XXXVI), on debt and development problems of developing countries;

"3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to find a solution to the debt problem and, in this regard, stresses the need for the intensification of his efforts;

"4. *Urges* the international community to search for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problem of developing countries;

"5. *Stresses* that the debt crisis of developing countries is global in impact and political in nature and consequences, with a bearing not only on relations between debtors and creditors, but also on prospects for the world community as a whole, thereby continuing to require concerted political action;

"6. *Expresses deep concern* that in spite of some efforts the debt crisis remains unabated, that indebted developing countries are still unable to grow and develop and that their economic and social prospects remain bleak;

"7. *Also expresses deep concern* that under the prevailing conditions, including the absence of a supportive international economic environment, internationally supported structural adjustment programmes, owing to their negative political, social and economic consequences, have resulted in increasing adjustment fatigue among the debtor developing countries, as well as inability to restore economic growth and creditworthiness;

"8. *Welcomes* the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need for writing off and/or reducing the debt stock and debt service of developing countries and, in this regard, takes notes of the recent initiatives aimed at the reduction of the debt stock and debt service of developing countries;

"9. *Stresses* the urgent need for the broadest implementation of the recent initiatives and for the elaboration of effective and comprehensive measures for dealing with the debt crisis in its entirety, so that all indebted developing countries benefit from the process;

"10. *Emphasizes* that in order to ensure that the debt-relief measures, in particular debt reduction, have an effective and comprehensive impact on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries, the following measures would be required:

"(*a*) A reduction of debt stock and debt service that is large enough to significantly contribute to the release of adequate resources required to generate higher levels of investment;

"(*b*) Broadening by the creditor Governments of their eligibility criteria and scope of country coverage of their relief measures, in particular reduction of debt outstanding to them and improvement in current procedures for debt-relief measures through strengthening dialogue and negotiations with the full participation of indebted developing countries, as well as an increase in the flow of development finance to developing countries;

"(*c*) Review by creditor Governments of budgetary, tax, regulatory and accounting practices in order to remove unnecessary impediments with respect to debt reduction for developing countries and to ensure that a supportive policy environment is achieved and maintained in regard to new lending;

"(*d*) The rescheduling of official debts encompassing all debtors, the totality of the debt and longer consolidation periods, as well as the extension of debt-relief measures to all debtors, write-offs of outstanding interest payments and reduction of interest rates agreed in previous rescheduling agreements, longer maturity and grace periods and a prompt return to full export credit cover;

"(*e*) A substantial increase in the resources of the multilateral financial institutions—in the case of the International Monetary Fund, a significant increase also in special drawing rights allocations—in order to enable them to contribute efficiently and speedily to the debt-reduction process while ensuring the preservation and increase in the flow of resources for development;

"(*f*) Review of the policies and practices of the multilateral financial institutions in order to reduce, reschedule and convert on more concessional terms the debt of developing countries owed to them;

"(*g*) Regulatory support for the participation of commercial banks in debt reduction so that indebted developing countries can benefit from secondary market discounting of their loan portfolios;

"(*h*) Establishment of new compensatory mechanisms and facilities within the framework of existing international financial institutions to cope with exchange-rate and interest-rate fluctuations, which adversely affect the external debt of developing countries;

"(*i*) Use of local currency by indebted developing countries to repay part of their external debt;

"11. *Stresses* that a durable solution to the debt crisis and the revival of growth and sustained development in the developing countries requires, *inter alia*, the following:

"(*a*) A more open international trading environment with better conditions of market access for products from developing countries;

"(*b*) Effective dismantling of protectionist barriers and other support measures maintained by the industrialized countries to the disadvantage of developing countries;

"(*c*) Increased export earnings of the developing countries, and improvement of existing mechanisms and establishment of new ones for compensating shortfalls in export earnings from commodities in developing countries;

"(*d*) A substantial increase of resource flows from developed countries to developing countries;

"(*e*) Adoption by the industrialized countries of an appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would bring about a prompt reduction of imbalances in and among those countries and would allow for exchange-rate stability and a substantial decline in interest rates;

"(*f*) Strengthening of multilateral surveillance mechanisms aimed at correcting existing external economic imbalances;

"12. *Decides*, in the context of seeking a durable solution to the debt crisis, to establish, under the aegis of the Secretary-General, an advisory commission on debt and development, with a three-year term, composed of eminent persons from the academic, political and financial sectors, with knowledge and experience in international finance, trade and development, to develop innovative approaches and evolve specific proposals related to all types of debt in order to solve the debt problem of the developing countries in a manner consistent with their sustained growth and development; and requests the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the Commission, and organize its support staff from within the United Nations and, through secondment or other appropriate means, from relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical report on the impact of the external debt crisis of developing countries on the availability of resources for their growth and socio-economic development;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report a study on the feasibility of establishing an institution that would be devoted to the resolution of the debt crisis of the developing countries."

7. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.47, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated in document A/C.2/44/L.71.

8. At the 50th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.47/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Towards a durable solution to the external debt problems", submitted by the same sponsors on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.47.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/44/L.71 did not apply to the revised version of the draft resolution.

10. Also at the same meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that the following revisions were to be incorporated into the revised version of the draft resolution:

(*a*) Paragraph 11 (*g*), which read:

> "Strengthening and improvement in existing compensentory finances of multilateral financial institutions;"

was to be deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 12 (*b*), the words "appropriate compensatory" were to be replaced by the words "strengthened existing compensatory".

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.47/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 120 to 1 (see para. 16 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Canada.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/44/L.8

13. By its decision 43/444 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development". The text of the draft decision, which was contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/44/L.8), read as follows:

[*For the printed text of the draft decision, see* Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes, *agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 16.*]

14. At its 51st meeting, following a statement by Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, in which he reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft decision, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft decision until its forty-fifth session (see para. 17 below).

15. At the same meeting the representative of Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

TOWARDS A DURABLE SOLUTION OF EXTERNAL DEBT PROBLEMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 and 43/198 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[1] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[2] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988,[3] and taking note of Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 (see A/44/15, vol. II, sect. II.A),

Concerned that a large number of developing countries experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth of output and development for many years, and that overall prospects for these countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance in 1989,

Recognizing that such weak growth, aggravated by the external debt crisis, can pose a threat to their social and political stability,

Convinced that, in this context, overcoming the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries would require, *inter alia* and as appropriate, a reduction in the stock and service of debt large enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in debtor developing countries,

Recognizing that a number of recent initiatives aimed at a reduction of the stock and service of debt of developing countries (see A/44/628), as well as debt relief measures, represent a conceptual advance and an important contribution to the efforts aimed at dealing with the debt crisis and that, in this regard, those initiatives need to be rapidly implemented to enhance their impact on the resolution of the debt crisis of developing countries,

Noting the close interrelationship between money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt, and recognizing in this regard the important policy implications of this interrelationship for a durable solution to the debt problems,

Concerned at the decline of external resources available to developing countries for development, due, *inter alia*, to severe external indebtedness,

Recognizing that overcoming the debt problems and ensuring that financial flows are fully and effectively utilized require continuing adjustment efforts on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy,

Emphasizing that the efforts being undertaken by developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment,

Recognizing that such a favourable international economic environment requires, *inter alia*, adjustment in the economies of the industrialized countries having a major impact on the world economy, including appropriate fiscal, monetary and trade policies, in order to eliminate the major imbalances in the world economy,

Welcoming the recognition of the need to continue efforts by all parties concerned to resolve the severe debt crisis and to forestall its proliferation and prevent its further aggravation,

Noting with deep concern the changes that have continued to occur in the destination and pattern of flow of external resources and the decline in the flow of those resources to developing countries, which have made the economic recovery and sustained development of developing countries more difficult,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (*ibid*);

2. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the international search for a solution to the external debt crisis of developing countries and, in this regard, recalls Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) and 375 (XXXVI) on debt and development problems of developing countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to find a solution to the debt problems of developing countries and encourages him to continue his efforts;

4. *Recognizes* the role of the international financial institutions in dealing with the debt problems of developing countries;

5. *Urges* all parties concerned to continue their efforts in pursuit of a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries, which requires concerted international action;

6. *Stresses* that the deterioration in the economic situation of the debtor developing countries constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development and can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability;

7. *Welcomes* the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need for writing off and/or reducing the stock and service of debt of developing countries and also welcomes the contributions that the recent initiatives aimed at the reduction of the stock and service of debt of the developing countries can make;

8. *Stresses* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting the efforts of debtor developing countries to deal with their external indebtedness and alleviate the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes and adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

9. *Expresses deep concern* that the overall indebtedness of the debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that their growth and development are severely limited and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need for the broadest implementation of the recent initiatives;

11. *Emphasizes* that in order to ensure that the recent initiatives, in particular those for debt reduction, in conjunction with appropriate economic policies and a favourable international environment, have an effective and comprehensive impact on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries, the following measures would be required:

(*a*) Financial packages should be negotiated that are adequate to support growth-oriented adjustment programmes, including, as appropriate, debt reduction, debt-service reduction, new lending and other measures, so that the financial obligations and payment capacity of individual debtor countries are made more compatible; the combination of these elements should lead to the release of sufficient resources to generate higher levels of investment, the resumption of vigorous growth and development and the satisfaction of the needs of the populations;

(*b*) Creditor Governments should review tax, regulatory and accounting practices in order to remove unnecessary obstacles with respect to new lending to developing countries and to debt reduction and debt-service reduction in order to ensure that a supportive policy environment is achieved and maintained;

(*c*) The medium-term and long-term perspective of the rescheduling process should be enhanced by ensuring that it takes fully into account the policies and programmes oriented towards development and adjustment with growth that are formulated by each country concerned; in this context, consideration should be given, where appropriate, to rescheduling agreements on a multi-year basis;

(*d*) The Governments of member countries of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions should ensure that these institutions have adequate resources for the full discharge of their mandates, including, where appropriate, their role in the implementation of recent initiatives;

(*e*) Serious consideration should continue to be given to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions;

(*f*) The parties concerned should continue to exercise increased flexibility in the development of innovative approaches, including those devised by banks and debtors, to take advantage of discounts prevailing in secondary markets;

(*g*) All those involved should take into account the above, as appropriate, in working towards a growth-oriented solution to the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries that are facing serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or multilateral institutions;

12. *Stresses* that a durable solution to the debt problems and the revival of growth and sustained development in the developing countries require, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) All Governments should work towards a more open international trading system that improves access, especially for the export products of developing countries, particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched during the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986;

(*b*) Increased efforts should be directed to the diversification of exports of developing countries in order to enable them to achieve more stable earnings; strengthened existing compensatory financing arrangements for shortfalls in export earnings from commodities can facilitate this process;

(*c*) External resources should be increased to complement domestic measures conducive to capital formation in developing countries with insufficient savings and inadequate flow of resources from abroad;

(*d*) Industrialized countries should intensify efforts to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(*e*) It is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations;

(*f*) Coherent and co-ordinated policies should be developed on the part of the industrialized countries, including multilateral surveillance, aimed at addressing the imbalances in the world economy;

13. *Recognizes* that the external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also gives rise to considerable concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions of the present resolution in addressing those problems and in working towards a growth-oriented solution to the external debt problems;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including an assessment of the impact of the external debt crisis on the availability of resources for the growth and socio-economic development of developing countries.

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17. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (see A/C.2/44/L.8).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/861, para. 16) by a recorded vote of 139 to 1. For the final text, see resolution 44/205.[4]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/861, para. 17) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 44/445.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/41 and Corr.1	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	*Ibid., Supplement No. 41*
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/275-E/1989/79	Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989	
A/44/355-S/20704	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the 12 member States of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/376-E/1989/125	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/401-E/1989/129	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/408	Letter dated 10 July 1989 from the representative of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	
A/44/628	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/683	Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/C.2/44/11	Note verbale dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989 at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations	
A/C.2/44/L.8	Draft decision: note by the Secretariat	See A/44/861, para. 13
A/C.2/44/L.47	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.2/44/L.47/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 8, 10 and 16
A/C.2/44/L.71	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.47: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 85

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 85: Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

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DOCUMENT A/44/862

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 85, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

2. The Second Committee considered item 85 at its 18th, 21st to 24th, 33rd, 40th, 48th and 51st meetings, on 23, 25 and 27 October, 15 and 20 November and 4 and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.18, 21-24 and 33, 40, 48 and 51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 85, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 18th meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.38 and Rev.1

5. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of his country and of Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Haiti, Jamaica, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Vanuatu, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.38) entitled "Adverse effects of sea level rise on islands and low-lying coastal areas". Subsequently Cape Verde, Maldives, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 42/202 of 11 December 1987 and 43/53 of 6 December 1988,
>
> "*Aware* of the global problem of sea level rise, which could adversely affect islands and low-lying coastal areas,
>
> "*Taking note* of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989, in which the Forum expressed concern at the possible effects on island countries of rising sea levels resulting from global warming and agreed that world attention should be drawn to the way the environmental problem affected the South Pacific region (A/44/463, annex, para. 20),
>
> "*Taking note also* of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989, in which they expressed support for low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea-level rise (A/44/673, para. 8 (*k*)),
>
> "*Expressing concern* that sea level rise resulting from global warming could possibly lead, *inter alia*, to abnormally high tides, which could intensify the erosion of coastal areas and damage infrastructure on islands and in low-lying coastal areas,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the growing attention being given world-wide to the potentially serious effects on islands and low-lying coastal areas of sea level rise resulting from global warming;
>
> "2. *Urges* the international community to develop and implement strategies that would provide effective and

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 18th, 21st to 24th, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 48th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 148.

timely support to islands and low-lying coastal areas in addressing problems of climate change and protecting themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the particular threats of sea level rise;

"3. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and their Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account in their work of the particular situation of islands and low-lying coastal areas and to seek ways to address the problems of sea level rise, *inter alia*, through improved management of coastal zones;

"4. *Recommends* that the vulnerable situation of islands and low-lying coastal areas and their marine ecosystems be considered during negotiations on a convention on climate change and during the United Nations conference on environment and development and the preparatory process for the conference;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme."

6. At the 48th meeting, Mr. David Payton (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.38 and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.38/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the same sponsors, joined by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Dominica and the German Democratic Republic. The Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco and Poland subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised version of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.38/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Australia made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.40 and Rev.1

9. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Malta, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.40) entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". Subsequently Argentina, Belgium, China, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Singapore and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

"*Taking note* of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change (see A/44/25, annex I),

"*Taking note also* of the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London from 5 to 7 March 1989,[1] the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989 (A/44/340-E/1989/120, annex), the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 2 May 1989,[2] the Langkawi Declaration on Environment issued by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989 (A/44/673, annex) and the Declaration adopted at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held on 6 and 7 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/5, annex),

"*Noting* that, in the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989, at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, the heads of State or Government of those countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities supported the decision of the World Meteorological Organization to establish a global reference network to detect climate change, agreed that a framework convention on climate was urgently required and recognized that specific protocols with commitments could develop within this framework (see A/C.2/44/11, annex, paras. 40-51),

"*Taking note* of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex), which, *inter alia*, emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework and, in this context, called for the preparation and adoption of a framework convention on climate on an urgent basis in conformity with General Assembly resolution 43/53,

"*Recognizing* the need for international collaboration to adopt effective measures on the question of climate change, within a global framework and taking into account the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

"1. *Welcomes* the emerging consensus on the need to address with urgency the question of climate change, as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

"2. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, to limit, reduce and prevent adverse climate change, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

"3. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three working groups established to report on scientific assessments, social and economic impact of climate change and the formulation of response strategies;

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[1] See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, para. 11.

[2] *Ibid.*, appendix I.

"4. *Invites* all Governments to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

"5. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the scientific and policy participation of developing countries and invites the international community to provide assistance in this respect;

"6. *Endorses* decision 15/36 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which, *inter alia*, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, to begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, and recommended that such negotiations be initiated as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel;

"7. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter of urgency, a framework convention on climate, with specific protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities that may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the particular concerns of developing countries;

"8. *Recommends* that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impact of climate change as outlined in paragraph 11 of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"9. *Encourages* Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, not excluding a possible climate fund, for additional assistance, in particular to developing countries, for the implementation of national and international policies to protect the environment from climate change;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue with his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

"11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and recognized scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

"12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

"13. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session."

10. At the 51st meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.40 and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/44/L.40/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted by the same sponsors, subsequently joined by Côte d'Ivoire.

11. At the same meeting, following statements by the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and the representatives of Nigeria, New Zealand, Algeria, Venezuela and Malta, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.40/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Malta.

Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind

13. At the 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/44/484) (see para. 15 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF SEA-LEVEL RISE ON ISLANDS AND COASTAL AREAS, PARTICULARLY LOW-LYING COASTAL AREAS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/202 of 11 December 1987 and 43/53 of 6 December 1988,

Aware of the potential global problem of sea-level rise, which could adversely affect islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas,

Recognizing the need for further scientific study of climate change, including the possibility of sea-level rise induced by global warming,

Noting the ongoing work within the United Nations system, in particular within the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, on the potential global problem of sea-level rise, and taking note, in this connection, of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change,

Noting also the concern expressed in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989, at the possible effects on island countries of rising sea levels resulting from global warming (A/44/463, annex, para. 20),

Noting further the support expressed in the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989, for low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea-level rise (A/44/673, annex, para. 8 (*k*)),

Taking note of the Male Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise, adopted by the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise, held at Male, Maldives, from 14 to 18 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/7, annex), in which the participants declared their intent to work, collaborate and seek international co-operation to protect the low-lying small coastal and island States of the world from the dangers posed by climate change, global warming and sea-level rise,

Expressing concern that sea-level rise resulting from global climate change could lead, *inter alia*, to abnormally high tides, which could intensify flooding and the erosion of coastal areas and damage infrastructure on islands and in low-lying coastal areas,

1. *Welcomes* the growing attention being given worldwide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of sea-level rise resulting from climate change;

2. *Urges* the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by sea-level rise, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to develop and implement strategies to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the particular threats of sea-level rise caused by climate change;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account in their work of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, by undertaking further scientific studies and by seeking ways to address the problems of sea-level rise, *inter alia*, by providing expertise, as requested, in accordance with their specific mandates, for improved management of coastal zones;

4. *Recommends* that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate as well as within the framework of the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992 and during the preparatory process for the conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Draft resolution II

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Taking note of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change (see A/44/25, annex I),

Taking note of the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London from 5 to 7 March 1989,[1] the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989 (A/44/340-E/1989/120, annex), the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 2 May 1989,[2] the relevant parts of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment issued by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989 (A/44/673, annex), the Declaration adopted at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held on 6 and 7 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/5, annex), and relevant parts of the Caracas Declaration adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989 (A/44/361, annex),

Taking note of the relevant declarations and decisions adopted at intergovernmental regional meetings during 1989, including the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989 (A/44/275-E/1989/79, annex), the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989 (A/44/683, annex), and the relevant parts of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989 (A/44/463, annex),

Noting that, in the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989 at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, the heads of State or Government of those countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities supported the decision of the World Meteorological Organization to establish a global reference network to detect climate change, agreed that a framework convention on climate was urgently required and recognized that specific protocols with commitments could develop within this framework (see A/C.2/44/11, annex, paras. 40-51),

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex), which, *inter alia*, emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework and, in this context, called for the preparation and adoption of a framework convention on climate on an urgent basis in conformity with General Assembly resolution 43/53,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources, causes and effects of climate change,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing the need for international collaboration with a view to adopting effective measures on the question of climate change, within a global framework and taking into account the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

Concerned that the participation of the developing countries in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change remains limited, and stressing the need for the Intergovernmental Panel, in view of its intergovernmental nature, to do all that it can to ensure adequate participation and governmental involvement in its activities in accordance with United Nations practice,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to address with urgency the question of climate change as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

2. *Recommends* that Governments, with due consideration for the need for increased scientific knowledge of the sources, causes and impact of climate change and of global, regional and local climates, continue and, wherever possible, increase their activities in support of the World Climate Programme and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, including the monitoring of atmospheric composition and climate conditions, and also recommends that the international community support efforts by developing countries to participate in these scientific activities;

3. *Urges* Governments, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort to limit, reduce and prevent activities that could adversely affect climate, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisidiction and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

6. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three working groups established to assess scientific information on, and the social and economic impact of, climate change and to formulate response strategies;

7. *Invites* all Governments, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support fully and participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund and the contributions made to it;

9. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of developing countries in scientific and policy aspects of its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund, with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of developing countries in all the meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, including its working groups and subgroups;

10. *Supports* the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel and that the General Assembly, at an early date during its forty-fifth session, take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for pursuing these negotiations further, taking into account the work of the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of delegations the reports of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental Panel, as well as its interim report, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

12. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter of urgency, a framework convention on climate and associated protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities that may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the specific development needs of developing countries;

13. *Recommends* that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impact of climate change, for removing the causes of the phenomenon and for developing programmes for implementing those options which respond more appropriately to national needs as outlined in paragraphs 11 *(a)* to *(f)* of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council;

14. *Encourages* Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, taking account of proposals for a climate fund and other innovative ideas and bearing in mind the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that development priorities are not adversely affected;

15. *Decides* that the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies and assured transfer of those technologies to developing countries on favourable terms and the relation of that concept to intellectual property rights should be explored in the context of the elaboration of a framework convention on climate, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

* * *

15. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (A/44/484).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the two draft resolutions and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/862, paras. 14 and 15) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/206 and 44/207 and decision 44/446.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25*
A/44/260	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/44/264-E/1989/73	Letter dated 2 May 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/275-E/1989/79	Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989	
A/44/340-E/1989/120	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/394	Letter dated 14 July 1989 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/463	Letter dated 11 August 1989 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/484	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/673	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989	
A/44/683	Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/C.2/44/2	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Statement issued by the Meeting of Legal and Policy Experts, held in Ottawa from 20 to 22 February 1989	
A/C.2/44/5	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, on 6 and 7 November 1989	
A/C.2/44/7	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Male Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise, adopted by the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise, held at Male, Maldives, from 14 to 18 November 1989	
A/C.2/44/8	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/11	Note verbale dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of France, transmitting the text of the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989 at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations	
A/C.2/44/L.38	Draft resolution	See A/44/862, para. 5
A/C.2/44/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5, 6 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.40	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.2/44/L.40/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 14, draft resolution II

United Nations **Agenda item 86**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 86: Operational activities for development:*

- (*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;
- (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
- (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;
- (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme

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DOCUMENT A/44/863

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 January 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 86, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(*a*) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;

"(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

"(*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

"(*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities;

"(*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme".

2. The Second Committee considered item 86 at its 30th, 37th to 43rd, 47th, 49th, 50th and 52nd meetings, on 3, 17 to 22 and 30 November and 11, 15 and 19 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.30, 37-43, 47, 49, 50 and 52). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 86, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 30th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation made an introductory statement. Statements were also made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.2/44/L.66 and draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.75

5. At the 47th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.66) entitled "United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need for the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to be managed as effectively as possible, to examine the modalities of the Conference and to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, about future arrangements, including:

"(*a*) The possibility of shortening the Conference from three meetings to two;

"(*b*) Greater use of written pledges, where appropriate;

"(*c*) Shortened procedures for the Final Act."

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 30th, 37th to 43rd, 47th, 49th, 50th and 52nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84.

6. At the 49th meeting, Mr. David Payton (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.75) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/44/L.66.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.75 by consensus (see para. 23 below, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.75, draft decision A/C.2/44/L.66 was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.69 and L.76

9. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.69) entitled "Fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Noting* that 1990 will be the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, through the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,[1] the Special Fund[2] and the consolidation of these two programmes into the United Nations Development Programme,[3]
>
> "*Taking note* of decisions 89/68 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1989/32, annex I) and 1989/187 of 28 July 1989 of the Economic and Social Council,
>
> "1. *Decides* to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and also decides that Wednesday, 24 October 1990, United Nations Day, shall be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary;
>
> "2. *Invites* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute to the celebration of this anniversary."

10. At the 49th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.76) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.69.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.76 by consensus (see para. 23 below, draft resolution II).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.76, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.69 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.67 and L.79

13. At the 47th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Sudan, Sweden and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Hungary, Poland and Togo, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.67) entitled "Future needs in population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance". The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,[4]
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session,
>
> "1. *Takes note* of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its review and assessment of population programme experience (A/44/432, annex);
>
> "2. *Welcomes* the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/6, annex), which placed special emphasis, *inter alia*, on:
>
> "(*a*) The responsibilities of the present generation to future generations, in particular in the field of population;
>
> "(*b*) The inextricable linkage between population, resources and the environment;
>
> "(*c*) The need for urgent action on problems relating to population growth and distribution, especially in the developing world;
>
> "(*d*) The need to improve the role and status of women so as to enhance their freedom to make decisions affecting their lives and that of their families;
>
> "(*e*) The need to recognize that the principal aim of social, economic and cultural development, of which population policies and programmes are integral parts, is to improve the quality of life of people;
>
> "3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:
>
> "(*a*) To bring the results of the Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations and to invite them to implement the Call to Action contained in the Declaration;
>
> "(*b*) To examine the implications of the Declaration for population programmes and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance, taking into account the increasing demand for such assistance and the resources likely to be mobilized by the developing countries for population programmes;
>
> "(*c*) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council."

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[1] Resolution 304 (IV).

[2] Resolution 1240 (XIII).

[3] Resolution 2029 (XX).

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12* and corrigendum (E/1987/25 and Corr.1), annex I.

14. At the 50th meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.79) entitled "Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.67.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.79 by consensus (see para. 23 below, draft resolution III).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.79, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.67 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.65, L.68 and L.87/Rev.1

17. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.65) entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988 on operational activities for development,

"*Recognizing* the diversity in the situations of developing countries and taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries, and the consequent need for the responses of the United Nations development system to be tailored accordingly,

"*Recognizing* the growing importance of problems of a transboundary character and the greater emphasis which needs to be attached to strengthening regional and global co-operation for the solving of common problems,

"*Perceiving* a pressing need both to strengthen co-operation among partners in the United Nations system by adapting the role and relationship of funding, technical and specialized agencies to draw on their comparative advantages and to consider how to support national management of external resources, including execution of programmes and projects,

"*Highlighting* the need to re-examine and adapt the field representation of the United Nations system so as to strengthen the team concept under the leadership of the resident co-ordinator, enhance capacity for integrated multisectoral advice and ensure the alignment of representation with substantive programme functions,

"*Affirming* the responsibility of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for leadership in promoting the coherence, co-ordination and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the need to strengthen the relevant mandate of its resolution 32/197 and to enhance the related capacities of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation,

"*Recalling* the role of the United Nations Development Programme as the central funding mechanism for the United Nations system of technical co-operation, the full potential of which has not yet been realized,

"*Stressing* the importance of intensified efforts towards the attainment of the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries as a means of increasing significantly the flow of concessional resources to the developing countries,

"I. *Goals and objectives*

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-5), which includes insights from the integrated country reviews and the erstwhile case studies, which remain valid;

"2. *Affirms* as fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system their universality, voluntary nature, neutrality and multilateralism and their responsiveness to the priorities, goals and objectives of the developing countries;

"3. *Considers* that, within the general framework of support for the goal of self-reliance and sustained equitable growth and development, the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be designed to promote:

"(*a*) The eradication of poverty, through support for the poorest countries and peoples;

"(*b*) The development of human resources;

"(*c*) Capacity-building for self-reliance, especially with respect to the management aspects of the development process, including the capacity for macroeconomic planning and analysis and socio-economic policy formulation and for the integration of external assistance into national development processes;

"4. *Welcomes* in this connection the priority given to capacity-building by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council in its decision 89/20 (see E/1989/32, annex I) on the role of the United Nations Development Programme in the 1990s, and encourages other appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandates, also to enhance efforts in this regard;

"5. *Requests* the Director-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session proposals for more specific objectives for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in order appropriately to reflect the outcomes of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the preparatory process for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"6. *Calls for* the strengthening of technical co-operation programmes designed to assist countries so requesting to strengthen their overall economic management and integrate the social dimension into the process of structural transformation;

"7. *Requests* the Director-General to recommend to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session action-oriented measures to strengthen the role of operational activities for development in helping to meet the needs of the poorest people;

"8. *Encourages* maximum participation of populations in the development process and in the broadening of the capacity-building process through increased engagement, at the request of Governments, local communities, the enterprise sector and non-governmental organizations;

"9. *Affirms* the need to promote the full integration of women in all aspects of the development process in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[5] and requests the Director-General to include in his report on operational activities for development to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session an appraisal of the steps taken within those activities to ensure that the development concerns of women are fully reflected and integrated in the mainstream of various programmes;

"II. *Principal policy considerations*

"*Stressing* the need to adjust and reorient the United Nations development system with a view to achieving the goals and objectives of the operational activities for development, in particular the enhancement of human and institutional capacities for development, through integrated and comprehensive policies, *inter alia*, in the following areas:

"(*a*) Programming;

"(*b*) Programme and project management;

"(*c*) Provision of technical advice and backstopping;

"(*d*) Country-level structure and co-ordination, including the role and functions of the resident co-ordinators;

"(*e*) Decentralization;

"(*f*) Funding.

"1. *Recommends* the formulation in country programmes of clear strategies based on systematic analysis of development problems and constraints;

"2. *Stresses* the need for the shift from project to programme approaches, and requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant governing bodies to develop more programme-oriented mechanisms for the provision of technical co-operation, with a view to allowing more flexible and effective support of national programmes;

"3. *Invites* organizations participating in programming to improve coherence through joint programming in co-operation with Governments;

"4. *Recognizes* national management of all external assistance as essential to capacity-building and the integration of projects into the institutional fabric of the recipient countries, invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider measures designed to accelerate and facilitate the use of a strengthened national execution modality which provides for appropriate technical, administrative and management support from the United Nations system, and invites technical and executing agencies to adapt their functions accordingly;

"5. *Reiterates* the need for the United Nations funding organizations, in working with executing partners, to ensure that the highest standards of technical expertise and advice, efficient backstopping and adequate accountability for the use of funds are maintained in the execution of programmes and projects assisted by them;

"6. *Encourages* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster co-ordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need for wider use of national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies;

"7. *Stresses* the need to reinforce the capacity of the resident co-ordinator to act as the team leader overseeing, within the United Nations system, the integration of the sectoral inputs of the United Nations system through, *inter alia*:

"(*a*) A clarified and strengthened mandate from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which can draw, as appropriate, on the guiding principles for co-operation in the field as set out by the Committee in 1961;

"(*b*) A focus in co-ordination on practical co-operation on substantive programme issues with a clear orientation to the development goals and objectives of recipient countries;

"(*c*) The closer co-operation of the field representation of the United Nations system at the country level with the resident co-ordinator;

"8. *Recognizes* the urgent need for the rationalization of the field representation of the United Nations system, and requests the Director-General to update the information presented by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report on field representation[6] and to make specific recommendations for enhancing the relevance, impact and cost-effectiveness of that representation to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"9. *Recognizes* food aid as an important instrument of support for development objectives which should be programmed in co-ordination with economic and technical assistance, and encourages the participation of the World Food Programme in country food security action plans and the enhanced utilization of food aid, where appropriate, to support the social dimension of the adjustment process;

"10. *Stresses* the continued need to enhance the use of technical co-operation among developing countries as a modality for co-operation within the United Nations system;

"11. *Affirms* the commitment to procurement from developing countries and from under-utilized major donor countries and recommends the implementation of the applicable proposals of the Director-General in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

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[5] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[6] A/41/424.

"12. *Stresses* the continuing need for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis, and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall involvement is not commensurate with their capacity;

"13. *Reaffirms* the need for the priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

"III. *Action programme to enhance the effectiveness and support of operational activities of the United Nations system*

"*Recognizing* the need to establish within the United Nations system a framework of interrelated actions in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities and ensure that those actions are carried out in an integrated and mutually supportive manner,

"1. *Requests* the Director-General to bring his report and recommendations, together with the present resolution, to the attention of all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, and invites the governing bodies of those organizations:

"(*a*) To give in-depth consideration to the recommendations of the Director-General, taking into account the present resolution, with a view to preparing an action-oriented response;

"(*b*) To establish appropriate intergovernmental mechanisms, within organizations that do not have them, for the specific consideration of substantive, technical and administrative questions relating to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

"2. *Recognizes* the need for immediate action in the harmonization and simplification of procedures, especially programming, financial and administrative procedures, and:

"(*a*) Requests all organizations of the United Nations engaged in operational activities to harmonize their programming cycles at the country level with the planning cycles of recipient countries;

"(*b*) Decides that procedures pertaining to programme and project formulation, design and implementation, including procurement, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, should be standardized and simplified to the extent possible and should be designed to facilitate national management, and requests all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to take specific measures to that end;

"(*c*) Requests funding organizations to simplify their project approval and implementation procedures for nationally executed projects;

"(*d*) Invites governing bodies to review existing budget, audit and other relevant practices with a view to taking specific decisions not later than 1991 on measures designed to facilitate the utilization of national capacity, including national management, a more programme-oriented approach and the improved provision of technical advice and backstopping;

"3. *Requests* all organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake the necessary arrangements, in co-operation with host Governments and without delay, to establish common premises at the country level, and requests the Director-General to include in his annual reports on operational activities information on progress made in that area;

"4. *Requests* the Director-General to further develop the concept of common country statements under the leadership of Governments and resident co-ordinators, taking into account other co-ordinating and programming mechanisms, in order to permit testing on a pilot basis over a two-year period, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the experience to date, and calls on all executive heads to co-operate fully in this effort;

"5. *Requests* the Director-General to develop further the concept of multidisciplinary country teams under the leadership of the resident co-ordinators and to review with Governments, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and other executive heads, the possibility of organizing such teams through, *inter alia*, more flexible utilization and co-operation of the field representation of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"6. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities to undertake further decentralization, and requests those organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to their governing bodies, as soon as possible but not later than 1991, proposals for specific measures to achieve greater decentralization, while maintaining an adequate level of accountability, and requests the Director-General to include in his annual reports on operational activities information on progress made in the field of decentralization;

"7. *Requests* the Director-General:

"(*a*) To draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 to recommendations on which he considers additional guidance is required;

"(*b*) To apprise the General Assembly, in his annual reports on operational activities for development, of progress in the implementation of the present resolution;

"(*c*) To submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make recommendations for the next triennial policy review."

18. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.68) entitled "Triennial review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988,

"*Reaffirming* the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating national development plans, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

"*Reaffirming also* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universality, multilateralism, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality, non-conditionality and flexibility in meeting the technical co-operation requirements of developing countries,

"*Reaffirming further* that national plans and priorities should constitute the only viable frame of reference for programming operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

"*Reaffirming* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of all developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

"*Stressing* that the primary objective of the operational activities of the United Nations system is to promote the self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation,

"*Bearing in mind* the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries,

"*Aware* of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[7]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

"*Deeply concerned* at the continued economic stagnation and retrogression of developing countries and the resulting reduction in the standard of living and quality of life of their populations, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of enhancing and increasing the positive impact of operational activities for development in support of the development efforts of developing countries,

"*Stressing* that it is undesirable and unsustainable that, while developed countries in general have attained the longest uninterrupted period of economic growth and prosperity since the post-war era, the resources for development continue to be inadequate and the resources for operational activities of the United Nations system continue to decrease in real terms,

"*Recognizing* the need for a substantial increase in resources for the operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing requirements of all developing countries and taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries, and emphasizing the need to increase the proportion of grants in overall official development assistance,

"*Aware* that a substantial part of world resources, human as well as material, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development, and stressing, in this regard, that the recent relaxation of global political tensions and the important disarmament efforts that it could bring about should allow the liberalization of significant resources which could be used for developmental purposes in developing countries,

"*Noting with concern* that present procedures of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and the uncoordinated funding from diverse sources continue to limit the positive impact of such activities in the development process of developing countries and impose a considerable administrative and financial burden on Governments in their endeavour to monitor and co-ordinate projects, maximize their complementarities and avoid duplication,

"*Concerned* that the current execution of programmes and projects of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in particular through the under-utilization of government execution, undermines the realization of the development priorities and objectives of developing countries, obstructs developing country integrated management and programming of resources received from the United Nations system, and inhibits the strengthening and utilization of national capacities,

"*Emphasizing* the need to increase and strengthen the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries on a priority basis, through the prompt and full implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[8] in order to enhance the capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

"*Expressing concern* that the diversity and complexity of the rules and procedures governing the programme and project cycle have imposed an unmanageable administrative burden, entailing high financial costs, on recipient Governments and have prevented the assumption by them of their full responsibility for designing, managing, programming and co-ordinating the grant resources provided through the United Nations system,

"*Concerned also* that the overcentralization of decisions and decision-making authority in programme and project approval and in procurement of inputs and services in many of the funding organizations hinders coherent and efficient programming and utilization of the resources from the United Nations system, neglects or distorts the objectives of projects and programmes and inhibits the utilization and strengthening of national capacities,

"*Emphasizing* that the range and quantity of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level under the team leadership of the resident co-ordinator should correspond to the multisectoral and sectoral technical backstopping needs and requirements of developing countries as defined by them and within the framework of the respective government programme of technical co-operation of the United Nations system, rather than the institutional structure of the United Nations system,

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[7] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

"*Reaffirming* the need for ensuring adequate developing country representation at the executive management and other central decision-making levels, as well as all other levels of the secretariat structure of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system involved in operational activities for development, and stressing the need to implement promptly and fully this principle,

"*Emphasizing* the important role of women and youth in the development process, and recognizing the importance attached to the integration of the women and youth of developing countries in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of development,

"1. *Takes note* with interest of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-5) and, in particular, the report on integrated country reviews (A/44/324/Add.2-E/1989/106/Add.2);

"2. *Reaffirms* that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility to design, manage and co-ordinate all external assistance and that the exercise of that responsibility is crucial for the optimal use of external assistance and to strengthen and utilize national capacities;

"3. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular donor countries, to provide a substantial increase in resources for the operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the growing needs and requirements of the developing countries, taking into account the continued economic stagnation and retrogression of these countries and the need to reverse their net transfer of resources, in contrast with the uninterrupted economic growth in recent years in developed countries and against the backdrop of new opportunities for a significant increase in resources for development through relaxation of political tensions and disarmament;

"4. *Commends* the developed donor countries which have fulfilled and in some cases exceeded their official development assistance targets and/or whose financial contributions for operational activities, individually or as a group, have exceeded the internationally accepted targets, and urges other developed countries to substantially increase their contributions to operational activities of the United Nations system in order to at least attain those official development assistance targets;

"5. *Stresses* the need, in this context, to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular in programming, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures governing the programming and project cycles, decentralization of authority, role of the country office structures and reorientation of execution modalities, in order to enable the recipient Governments to exercise their management and co-ordination responsibilities and strengthen their national capacities;

"6. *Reaffirms* that national programmes constitute the central instrument for the distribution of voluntary grant resources within the United Nations system, and, in this context, recommends that the level of resources for individual developing countries should be higher than the respective allocation in the previous cycle;

"7. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low income countries, particularly least developed countries;

"8. *Emphasizes* the primary importance of central funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognizes the value of special purpose grant resources, provided these are designed as a means to ensure additional resources flows and that their projects are coherently and sustainably integrated in the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system, in conformity with each country's national development plan and programme and in accordance with the respective mandates of programmes and organizations;

"9. *Emphasizes* that organizations of the United Nations system should adjust their processes and procedures in order to enable the recipient Government to allocate resources received from the United Nations system on the basis of a programme based on their respective national development plan, objectives and priorities, and for this purpose recommends the following measures:

"(*a*) The funding organizations of the United Nations system must provide resources to the recipient Government on a coherent basis through a technical co-operation programme of the United Nations system elaborated by the recipient Government;

"(*b*) Harmonization of programme cycles and fiscal years among the funding agencies and, especially, with the Government's own planning period and/or budgetary cycles on a rolling cycle basis;

"(*c*) The recipient Government should assume the execution of all projects, allowing the United Nations specialized agencies to play a critical role in facilitating the implementation of these projects and in the preparation of the sector and multisector reviews essential for a coherent programme approach;

"(*d*) Decentralization and delegation of authority to the country level and the adoption of common formats and harmonization of programming and project implementation procedures;

"(*e*) Non-emergency food aid channelled through the United Nations system should be programmed coherently so as to ensure its full integration with the development programmes of the Government;

"10. *Decides* that the recipient Governments should assume full responsibility for the execution of all projects funded by the United Nations system in order to ensure that they are managed in an integrated manner, to strengthen national capacities and to ensure the long-term sustainability and wide impact of projects in the development process, and, in this regard, decides that:

"(*a*) The role of country offices and of the resident co-ordinator should be redefined as determined by recipient Governments and geared to support adequately the Government in its execution role, acquiring necessary expertise in the areas defined;

"(*b*) The specialized agencies of the United Nations system should play an important role in providing technical advice to Governments and in the preparation of multisector and sector reviews, appraisal and monitoring of programmes and projects, as well as the technical review of inputs;

"(*c*) The present rules and procedures for Government execution should be modified to enable the Governments to execute projects and facilitate and promote the utilization of national capacities. The country offices should be delegated with a greater role in ensuring accountability on the basis of flexible and simple procedures;

"(*d*) Procedures and formats for programming, project formulation, approval, implementation, appraisal, reporting and evaluation should be reviewed with a view to introducing more simplified, flexible and effective procedures, taking into account costs involved for recipient Governments and the United Nations system, at both country and headquarters levels, and on the basis of consultation with the recipient Governments regarding the latter's views on the effectiveness of various procedures and their adaptability to the different nature and requirements of individual recipient Governments;

"(*e*) The United Nations system should provide Governments at the country level with information on the capacities and needs of other developing countries in relation to the particular needs of the country in question and in the required detail and as frequently as necessary so as to enable greater integration of technical co-operation among developing countries in the programming and project formulation and with a view to strengthening the national capacities of developing countries;

"11. *Stresses* the need to increase substantially the procurement from all developing countries in order to promote collective self-reliance and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance for all parts of the United Nations system of setting specific time-bound quantitative targets for increasing procurement from developing countries;

"12. *Recommends* that bilateral donors concerned endeavour to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures in order to respond as fully as possible to conditions and practices in recipient countries and lessen the administrative burden on those countries and the related costs, with a view of facilitating the task of developing countries in co-ordinating development co-operation and assistance;

"13. *Recommends* the decentralization and delegation of authority to the country level by the funding agencies of the United Nations system in order to develop country-focused, innovative strategies and, especially, to ensure a maximum utilization and strengthening of national capacities, and, in this regard, recommends that the following changes be undertaken:

"(*a*) Programme and project approval authority should be delegated to the country level, and field offices should fully exercise it with a view to improving speed, quality and efficiency of project implementation;

"(*b*) During implementation of the programme, country offices should review disbursements on a regular basis, reallocate funds between projects and purposes within the limits set by the country programme, authorize budget revisions and reimbursements of eligible expenses incurred by recipients, and support these Governments to make necessary ongoing changes in the scope and design of individual projects as needed and requested by recipient Governments;

"14. *Considers*, in this context, that the adaptation of the rules, procedures and practices, the decentralization and delegation of authority to the country level and the role of the country office structures to the needs of the recipient Governments demands adequate, dedicated, competent, neutral and well-prepared staff of the United Nations system at the country level and recommends an appropriate review of the recruitment process to give greater participation to recipient countries;

"15. *Requests* that the United Nations funding agencies at headquarters be rationalized and streamlined in support of the requirements of the decentralized country offices in order to fulfil their new servicing capacity in accordance with the needs and priorities of recipient countries;

"16. *Stresses* the vital importance of the full, co-ordinated and timely implementation of all modifications required of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as mentioned in the present resolution;

"17. *Decides* that the implementation of the present resolution by the United Nations system in all the areas mentioned in the resolution should be accomplished as early as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annual reports on the implementation of the resolution, on a consolidated, system-wide basis, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular sessions for the next three years, as well as a full report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the context of the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

"19. *Calls upon* States members of the governing bodies of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to ensure full implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution and to adopt the necessary adjustments in this regard, and, in the light of paragraph 12 of the resolution, to submit a report for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991;

"20. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of all funding agencies of the United Nations system to adopt the necessary measures to ensure full implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution, and to modify, simplify and harmonize the processes, rules, procedures and practices, in accordance with the present resolution, with the assistance of country offices and the resident co-ordinator;

"21. *Requests* the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, the preparation and implementation of the schedule referred to in paragraph 17 of the resolution;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his first annual report to the Economic and Social Council a section on the representation of developing countries in the executive management and other central decision-making levels of the secretarial structures, in the area of operational activities for development of the United Nations system."

19. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.87/Rev.1) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.65 and L.68, and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Perceiving* a pressing need both to strengthen co-operation among organizations of the United Nations system and for those organizations to focus their activities on their respective comparative advantages, including their role in ensuring and supporting national management of external resources and the execution of programmes and projects,"

was deleted;

(*b*) In the twenty-sixth (former twenty-seventh) preambular paragraph, the word "erstwhile" before the words "case studies" was deleted.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.87/Rev.1, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 23 below, draft resolution IV).

21. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.87/Rev.1, draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.65 and L.68 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

22. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bahrain, Canada, Denmark, the United States of America, Norway and the Netherlands.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

23. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

UNITED NATIONS PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Bearing in mind the need for the Conference, the principal occasion for Member States and others to announce their contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system, to continue to be managed as effectively as possible,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for transmission to the 1990 Conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, as appropriate, including the following arrangements:

(*a*) Sessional arrangements for the Conference, including the possibility of shortening it, and its timing, bearing in mind the budgetary cycles of Governments;

(*b*) Procedures for making pledges, including the greater use of written pledges, as appropriate;

(*c*) Formalization of and rationalization of procedures for the Final Act of the Conference.

Draft resolution II

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MULTILATERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Noting that 1990 will be the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, which commenced with the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance[1] and the Special Fund,[2] the two programmes later consolidated into the United Nations Development Programme,[3]

Taking note of decisions 89/68 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1989/32, annex I) and 1989/187 of 28 July 1989 of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Decides* to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and also decides that Wednesday, 24 October 1990, United Nations Day, shall be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the anniversary, and also invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in technical co-operation to contribute to the preparations.

Draft resolution III

FUTURE NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,[9] which were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population,[10]

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions and in social, economic and political conditions among countries, and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries with regard to the formulation, promotion and implementation of their own population policies,

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[9] See *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

[10] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

1. *Takes note* of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its review and assessment of population programme experience (A/44/432, annex);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/6, annex);

3. *Stresses* the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the International Forum in the preparations for and deliberations on relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on population in 1994, and in the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:

(*a*) To bring the results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) To examine in particular the implications of the Amsterdam Declaration for population programmes and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance;

(*c*) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution IV

COMPREHENSIVE TRIENNIAL POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund on the review and assessment of population programme experience (A/44/432, annex), pursuant to the request contained in resolution 43/199,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating its national development plan, priorities or objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national plans and objectives would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming also that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universality, their voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and multilateralism, and their ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Recognizing the different and complex situations and conditions that exist in developing countries and the consequent need for the activities of the United Nations development system to respond effectively to them,

Recognizing also the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries,

Aware of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[7]

Recalling also its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Concerned about the worsening economic and social situation of many developing countries,

Stressing the need for a significant increase in real terms in the overall resources available for development co-operation, taking into account the economic problems of developing countries, the economic capacities of developed countries and recent developments in international relations, which may have an impact on resources available for development, and emphasizing in this respect the need to increase the grant element of development co-operation resources,

Concerned that the resources available for operational activities are insufficient in relation to the requirements of developing countries,

Stressing the consequent need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, and emphasizing the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling the role of the United Nations Development Programme as the central funding mechanism for the United Nations system of technical co-operation, the full potential of which has not yet been realized,

Recognizing the need to reorient operational activities in order to strengthen and utilize fully national capacities in all aspects of the programme and project cycle,

Stressing that co-ordination in funding arrangements and procedures of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should minimize the administrative and financial burden on recipient Governments in their endeavours effectively to monitor and co-ordinate programmes and projects and should maximize their complementarities and avoid duplication, so as to increase the positive impact of such activities on the development of developing countries,

Stressing also that government/national execution and full utilization of national capacities would contribute to ensuring that programmes and projects are managed in an integrated manner and to promoting their long-term sustainability and wider impact on the development process,

Emphasizing the need to increase and strengthen the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries on a priority basis, through the rapid and full implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[8] in order to enhance the capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the need to further decentralize capacity and authority in the United Nations system to the country level in order to increase responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, enhance coherent and efficient programming and resource utilization, achieve the objectives of programmes and projects, and strengthen and utilize national capacity,

Emphasizing further that the range and quantity of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level, under the team leadership of the resident co-ordinator, should correspond to the multisectoral and sectoral technical backstopping needs and requirements of developing countries and should be within the framework of the respective government programme of co-operation of the United Nations system, rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the need to promote the full integration of women in all aspects of the development process in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[5]

Affirming the need to promote the survival, protection and development of children and youth and the full integration of their concerns in the development process of the developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of regional, interregional and global co-operation for solving common problems in the light of current concern for global, regional and subregional problems,

Affirming the responsibility of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for leadership in promoting the coherence, co-ordination and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Welcoming the positive reaction of the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to the conclusions and recommendations[11] contained in the report on the case studies undertaken in 1987 and in General Assembly resolution 42/196, adopted subsequently,

Taking note with appreciation of the decision adopted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in April 1989 (see A/44/324-E/1989/106, para. 18), concerning the role and functioning of the United Nations development system in the 1990s, particularly the unequivocal resolve of its members to continue to adapt, both individually and collectively, to present needs, evolving circumstances and challenges in the developing countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-5), including the report on the integrated country reviews on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/44/324/Add.2-E/1989/106/Add.2);

2. *Reaffirms* that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility for the co-ordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management and that the exercise of those responsibilities is crucial to the optimal use of external assistance and to the strengthening and utilization of national capacity;

3. *Stresses* that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development, in particular through education, training and the development of human resources, should emphasize the need to reach the poorest and most vulnerable sections of societies and should have a positive impact on the overall quality of life and development;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in that area;

6. *Stresses* the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including national non-governmental organizations, in the development process, and encourages, when Governments so request, promotion of participation at the grass-roots level and of the productive sectors in the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the integration of women in United Nations development programmes as participants in all aspects of the development process, and calls upon the funding, technical and specialized agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, particularly those from developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the protection and support of children as integral to the development process, and recognizes the need for education and the promotion of opportunities for youth and the need to reflect the concerns of children and youth in development co-operation programmes of the United Nations system;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular donor countries, to make a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis, and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development;

10. *Urges* developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets and present levels of contribution, to increase their official development assistance substantially, including contributions to operational activities of the United Nations system;

11. *Emphasizes* the primary importance of funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognizes the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided that they are designed as a means to ensure additional resource flows and that their projects are coherently and effectively integrated in the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system, in conformity with each country's national development plan and programme and in accordance with the respective mandates of United Nations programmes and organizations;

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[11] A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex, sect. VIII

12. *Stresses* the value of the concept of central funding of technical co-operation through the United Nations Development Programme in order to promote co-ordination and responsiveness to national priorities through the country programming system, and urges all Governments to channel the maximum possible share of resources available for multilateral technical co-operation through the Programme;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for full utilization of national capacities in all aspects of the programming processes and project cycles of operational activities;

14. *Stresses* the need, in this context, to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular with respect to programming, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures governing the programming processes and project cycles, decentralization of authority, role of the country office structures and reorientation of execution modalities, in order to enable the recipient Governments to exercise their management and co-ordination responsibilities and strengthen their national capacities;

15. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected co-operation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system and, to this end, decides:

(*a*) That the country offices and the resident co-ordinators should effectively provide ongoing multidisciplinary technical advice and support to the Government in its programming and executing responsibilities;

(*b*) To reinforce the team-leadership capacity of the resident co-ordinator within the United Nations system at the country level for the integration of the sectoral inputs of the system and for the effective and coherent co-ordination of the response of the United Nations system to the national programme framework, through, *inter alia*:

- (i) A clarified and strengthened mandate from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196;
- (ii) The effective co-ordination of technical advice and input from the United Nations system;
- (iii) Closer co-operation of the field representation of the United Nations system at the country level with the resident co-ordinator;

(*c*) To request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level, including the concept of multidisciplinary teams and their ability to provide effective and flexible assistance, taking into account the need to maximize the utilization of the capacities of the country offices and field representations of the United Nations system and the varied situations and needs of the developing countries;

(*d*) To request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make, without delay, the necessary arrangements, in co-operation with host Governments and without additional cost to developing countries, to establish common premises at the country level, and to request the Director-General to include in his annual reports on operational activities information on progress made in that area;

16. *Recognizes* the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system in accordance with the functions set out in the present resolution, and requests the Director-General to present a report containing comprehensive information, drawing on all relevant reports on the field representation of the United Nations system, and to make specific recommendations for improvement and increased effectiveness in line with the objectives of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and requests the executive heads of all the organizations concerned to co-operate fully in the preparation of that report by providing the relevant information;

17. *Calls* for more integrated and co-ordinated programming of United Nations system co-operation, in which programming processes would be based on an overall national programme framework for operational activities for development to be prepared by the recipient Government, with a view to submitting it to the organizations of the United Nations system for their support and funding, whose response would be co-ordinated by the resident co-ordinator, and decides that:

(*a*) Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out co-operation requirements of the organizations of the United Nations system, which would enable the system to support more effectively the development priorities of developing countries and to be more country-focused and would facilitate the development of a programme approach, through the clear definition of national objectives and systematic analysis of development problems and constraints;

(*b*) The organizations of the United Nations system should adapt their programming processes to base them upon those national programme frameworks and the needs and practices of recipient Governments;

(*c*) Programme cycles of all funding agencies of the United Nations system should be harmonized with and adapted to the planning periods of national Governments, and further consideration should be given to the introduction of budgetary cycles on a rolling-cycle basis;

(*d*) The need for a shift from a project approach to a programme approach implies that all relevant governing bodies, in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, should develop more programme-oriented mechanisms for the provision of technical co-operation, with a view to allowing more flexible and effective support of national programmes;

(*e*) Non-emergency food aid channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system should be programmed coherently so as to ensure its full integration with the development programmes of the Government;

(*f*) Organizations participating in programming should be invited to increase their efforts directed towards integrated programming under the leadership of Governments;

(*g*) The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should be requested to conduct an independent study aimed at developing, among other possible ways to improve the co-ordination of the United Nations system at the country level, the concept of a document containing the integrated operational response of the United Nations system at the country level to the national programme framework of the recipient Government for operational activities for development, which would give greater coherence to existing programming instruments, and to submit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, including an analysis containing his views on the impact of this approach, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinator, on the leadership role of the United Nations Development Programme, and on the relationship and relevance of such an approach to the existing co-ordinating mechanisms of the organizations of the United Nations system at the country level, such as National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes, round tables and consultative groups, and possible ways to implement the relevant elements contained therein;

18. *Decides* that, in order fully to enable Governments to assume the execution of programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system for development, the following changes should be undertaken:

(*a*) The present rules and procedures for government/national execution should be adapted, as appropriate, to promote and maximize the utilization and strengthening of national capacities, while enabling Governments to make effective use of the expertise available within the United Nations system in the implementation of programmes and projects;

(*b*) Procedures pertaining to programme and project formulation, design, appraisal, implementation, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation should be simplified and harmonized, taking into account costs involved for recipient Governments and the United Nations system, at both the country and headquarters levels, and on the basis of consultation with recipient Governments;

(*c*) Governing bodies should review existing budget, audit and other relevant practices, with a view to taking specific decisions on measures designed to promote and maximize the utilization of national capacities through government/national execution, a more programme-oriented approach and the improved provision of technical advice and backstopping;

19. *Considers* that, in the context of the application of the system of government/national execution of programmes and projects, as set out in paragraph 18 of the present resolution, the participation of specialized agencies and technical entities of the United Nations system in operational activities should be redefined towards, in particular, the provision of technical support to Governments on a multisectoral and sectoral basis, as well as a supportive technical role in the project cycle, as requested by Governments;

20. *Requests* all organs and organizations of the United Nations system to improve their ability to provide Governments at the country level with information on the capacities and needs of other developing countries, in the required detail, so as to enable greater integration in programme and project formulation and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, with a view to strengthening the capacities of developing countries;

21. *Stresses* the need to attach high priority to substantially increasing procurement from developing countries, in order to promote collective self-reliance, while paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding, and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance for all parts of the United Nations system of setting specific goals for increasing procurement from developing countries;

22. *Acknowledges* the commitment to procurement from under-utilized major donor countries and recommends the implementation of the relevant proposals of the Director-General (see A/44/324/Add.3-E/1989/106/Add.3) in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

23. *Recommends*, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in order to develop a country-focused approach and to ensure maximum utilization and strengthening of national capacities and, in this regard, calls upon those organs and organizations to introduce the following changes:

(*a*) Within the broad multi-year programmes and projects approved by governing bodies, approval authority for specific programmes and projects should, to the maximum extent possible, be delegated to the country level, in support of improvement of programme and project appraisal capacity, and field offices should fully exercise that approval authority with a view to improving speed, quality and efficiency of implementation;

(*b*) During implementation of the overall programmes approved by governing bodies, country offices should have the flexibility to make budgetary revisions of projects during implementation;

24. *Reaffirms* the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development and, while maintaining the ultimate accountability of the executive heads of the funding organizations, stresses the need to redefine and adapt working mechanisms for ensuring full accountability, in the light of the reorientation of the United Nations development system towards, in particular, government/national project execution, decentralization, delegation of authority and adoption of a more programme-oriented approach, as noted in paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 23 of the present resolution, and for this purpose recommends the following:

(*a*) The executive heads of the funding organizations of the United Nations system should make specific proposals to their governing bodies on ways and means of ensuring accountability through rationalizing and streamlining their existing systems, in the context of harmonization and simplification of procedures, including the possibility of conferring on the country offices a greater role in ensuring accountability;

(*b*) Recipient Governments should take the necessary steps to improve their capacity to satisfy the accountability requirements of their executing role, including financial reporting and the audit function, for operational activities for development and, in this regard, the funding organizations should provide appropriate technical support;

(*c*) All specialized and technical agencies, in the context of the review of their budget, audit and other relevant practices referred to in paragraph 18 (*c*) of the present resolution, should take specific measures to achieve a greater degree of accountability and transparency in the use of funds for operational activities;

(*d*) Governing bodies of the relevant organizations should improve their working mechanisms so that they may exercise their overview function more effectively;

25. *Encourages* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster co-ordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level, as stated in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations funding and technical agencies to re-examine their organizational structures and staff deployment in support of the requirements of decentralization to the country offices, with a view in particular to redeploying personnel and effecting economies at headquarters;

27. *Stresses* the vital importance of the full, co-ordinated and timely implementation of all modifications required of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as mentioned in the present resolution;

28. *Decides* that the implementation of the present resolution by the United Nations system in all the areas mentioned in the resolution should be accomplished as early as possible, and requests the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to draw attention to recommendations on which he considers additional guidance is required, particularly those facilitating the full implementation of the present resolution, and make available his report containing recommendations for the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*ibid.*);

29. *Requests* the Director-General to submit, for the next three years, annual reports on the implementation of the present resolution, on a consolidated system-wide basis, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;

30. *Calls upon* States members of the governing bodies of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system consistently to ensure full implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution;

31. *Also calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make the adjustments required to implement the provisions of paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 20 through 24 of the present resolution and to prepare information on the measures taken, to be included, starting in 1991, in the annual reports of the Director-General submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly;

32. *Requests* the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, the preparation and implementation of the schedule referred to in paragraph 28 of the resolution;

33. *Reaffirms* the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the representation of developing countries at the executive management and other central decision-making levels of secretariat structures in the area of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the Director-General to include, in his annual report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, a section on the implementation of this provision;

34. *Requests* the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/863, para. 23) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 44/208 to 44/211.[12]

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[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-5	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/376-E/1989/125	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/401-E/1989/129	Letter dated 18 July 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/432	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the review and assessment of population programme experience prepared by the United Nations Population Fund	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/646	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical co-operation projects"	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/C.2/44/6	Letter dated 20 November 1989 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted at the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989	
A/C.2/44/L.65	Draft resolution	See A/44/863, para. 17
A/C.2/44/L.66	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, para. 5
A/C.2/44/L.67	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 13
A/C.2/44/L.68	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 18
A/C.2/44/L.69	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.2/44/L.75	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 23, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.76	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 23, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.79	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 23, draft resolution III
A/C.2/44/L.87	*Idem*	Replaced by A/C.2/44/L.87/Rev.1
A/C.2/44/L.87/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/44/863, paras. 19 and 23, draft resolution IV
DP/1989/46 and Add.1, Add.2, Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3	United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1989/32	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1989, its special session, and its thirty-sixth session	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 87

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 87: Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

DOCUMENT A/44/833

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 87, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research".

2. The Second Committee considered the item 87 at its 25th, 30th and 34th meetings, on 31 October and 3 and 15 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.25, 30 and 34). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 87, the Committee had before it a letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group (A/44/361) and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/44/611).

4. At the 25th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research made a statement.

6. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.36) entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research", which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

7. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it by replacing, in paragraph 6, the words "for the implementation of projects" by the words "to execute projects".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.36, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Uganda.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987 and 43/201 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/611) and taking into account the statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (see A/C.2/44/SR.25),

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly in the field of training,

Recognizing also the need for Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 25th, 30th and 34th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85.

Deeply concerned that the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, which would enable a reserve fund for the Institute to be established, has not yet been completed,

Noting with concern that the 1989 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities did not provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required for it to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/611);

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as contained in the amended statute;[1]

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the measures taken to implement the provisions of resolution 43/201 and encourages him to take further steps in that direction;

4. *Takes note* of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Reiterates* its request that the budgetary proposals of the Institute for 1990, as well as those for subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

6. *Authorizes* the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute, taking into account all relevant factors, including the comments of the Board of Auditors concerning the status of the Institute as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme (A/44/5/Add.4, paras. 25 and 26);

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to proceed rapidly with the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, as approved in resolutions 42/197 and 43/201;

8. *Reiterates* its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute;

9. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that the purpose of the reserve fund to be established by the Institute is to provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and notes that the fund is not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the special projects;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute at its forthcoming session a complete report on his efforts to sell the headquarters building of the Institute and the land on which it is situated;

11. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute so as to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions;

12. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special-purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

13. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in implementation of resolutions 42/197 and 43/201 and the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of the Institute, on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies, endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to organize a meeting of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical co-operation among them, particularly in regard to the formulation and implementation of their programmes and plans;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[1] See A/43/697/Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/833, para. 10) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/175.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/5/Add.4	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5D*
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/611	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/44/L.36	Draft resolution	See A/44/833, paras. 6, 7 and 10

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 88

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 88: Special economic and disaster relief assistance:*

(*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;

(*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

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Document A/44/L.66: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 8

Action taken by the General Assembly 8

List of other documents pertaining to the item 9

DOCUMENT A/44/864

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 88, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled:

> "Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
>
> "(*a*) Special programmes of economic assistance;
>
> "(*b*) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa".

2. The Second Committee considered item 88, together with the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction under item 12, and items 25 and 153, at its 19th, 20th, 25th, 29th to 31st, 34th, 41st and 42nd meetings, on 24, 25 and 31 October and 2, 3, 6, 15, 21 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.19, 20, 25, 29-31, 34, 41 and 42). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (see A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 88, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 19th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, the Director of the Unit for Special Emergency Programmes of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship and the representative

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 29th to 31st, 34th, 41st and 42nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd and 94th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86.

of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

5. At the 20th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.17

6. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.17) entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad". Subsequently, Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft resolution:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "lending agencies" were replaced by the words "all contributors";

(*b*) In paragraph 6 (*a*), the words "lending and donor agency round table" were replaced by the words "contributors' round table".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.17, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.18

10. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.18) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti". Subsequently, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Italy and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Arab countries) made a statement.

12. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it had been agreed to revise paragraph 4, which had read:

> "*Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the international community is informed of the report of the United Nations mission in order that it may accord the report its closest attention and thus secure positive follow-up and action"

to read:

> "*Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the international community is informed of those requirements in order that it may respond favourably to them".

13. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.18, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution II).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Djibouti made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.19

16. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Kenya (on behalf of the African States), Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Singapore, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.19) entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia". Subsequently, Cameroon, Jamaica, Romania and Trinidad joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Arab countries) made a statement.

18. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.19 by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution III).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Somalia made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.20

21. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.20) entitled "Assistance to Democratic Yemen". Subsequently, Jamaica and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Arab countries) made a statement.

23. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.20 by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution IV).

25. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Democratic Yemen made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.21

26. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Bahrain, Egypt, France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Spain and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.21) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". Subsequently, Mauritania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the same meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Arab countries) made a statement.

28. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.21 by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution V).

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.27

31. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.27) entitled "Special assistance to front-line States". Subsequently, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Mali and New Zealand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At the 41st meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it had been agreed to revise the third preambular paragraph by replacing the word "*Strongly*" by the word "*Deeply*".

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.27, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

34. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.32

35. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.32) entitled "Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America". Subsequently, Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.32 by consensus (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VII).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Honduras.

Draft decision A/C.2/44/L.16

39. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Mauritania introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/44/L.16) entitled "International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa". Subsequently, Poland joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

40. At the 34th meeting, Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of informal consultations held on the draft decision.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/44/L.16 by consensus (see para. 43 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

42. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below:

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[1] The delegations of Afghanistan and Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution I

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/205 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad, convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985 in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad (A/44/418) dealing with, *inter alia*, the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war, natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Recalling that a donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988,

Noting that round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare will be convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, in 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the term of the interim plan for 1986-1988 is now drawing to an end and that a development plan for 1990-1994 will be submitted to all contributors in 1990,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to all States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was held at N'Djamena on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the area of health, of the displaced populations;

6. *Invites* all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively:

(*a*) In the contributors' round table on the implementation of the five-year development plan for Chad for 1990-1994, scheduled to be held in 1990 at Geneva;

(*b*) In the round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare, scheduled to be held in 1990 at N'Djamena;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution II

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/2 of 12 May 1989 and recalling the previous resolutions of the General Assembly on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Deeply concerned by the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Considering the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative consequences of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/629),

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, international institutions and non-governmental organizations that have provided emergency relief to that country and, in that connection, notes with satisfaction that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator has undertaken a mission to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Djibouti with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to carry out an evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti with a view to drawing up an urgent

programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction following the damage to the infrastructure of the country;

4. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the international community is informed of those requirements in order that it may respond favourably to them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Djibouti in its reconstruction and development efforts;

6. *Encourages* the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Djibouti;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 43/206 of 20 December 1988 and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989,

Noting that in humanitarian terms a grave situation has developed in the northern regions of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on rural and urban centres,

Extremely concerned at the displacement of the population in the affected regions of northern Somalia as a result of the attacks, at the extensive damage and destruction caused to dwellings and at the widespread damage to the country's infrastructure, in particular bridges, water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems, health centres, schools and other public services,

Taking note with satisfaction of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to obtain an assessment of the emergency and rehabilitation needs of the displaced population,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Somalia,

Considering that Somalia, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to cope with the mounting burden of providing adequate food, medicine and shelter for the large number of displaced people,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts he is making to mobilize international resources to assist the Government and people of Somalia in coping with the emergency situation in the affected regions of northern Somalia;

2. *Takes note* of the interim report of the United Nations inter-agency mission that visited Somalia from 25 February to 12 March 1989 (A/44/261, annex);

3. *Once again appeals* to all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and urgently to meet the needs identified by the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in its emergency and rehabilitation programme;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

ASSISTANCE TO DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in Democratic Yemen caused by torrential rain and floods twice in the present decade, in March 1982 and in March and April 1989,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of the country's infrastructure, in particular roads, health centres and schools, as well as water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems and other public utilities, and concerned that tens of thousands of hectares of cultivated land were inundated and that hundreds of villages have completely disappeared, leaving tens of thousands of persons without shelter or food,

Considering that Democratic Yemen, being one of the least developed countries, is unable to sustain rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in spite of the efforts made by its Government,

Recalling the resolutions on assistance to Democratic Yemen that it has adopted since 1982 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/1 of 10 May 1989, resolution 176 (XV) of 18 May 1989 adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its fifteenth session (see E/1989/36, chap. III) and decision 89/37 of 30 June 1989 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-sixth session (see E/1989/32, annex I),

Noting with appreciation the support provided by various States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to emergency relief operations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of Democratic Yemen in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rain and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered support and assistance to the Government of Democratic Yemen in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize and co-ordinate relief and rehabilitation assistance for Democratic Yemen;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and to respond urgently and effectively to the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the country;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate, in close co-operation with the Government of Democratic Yemen, the efforts of the United Nations system to help Democratic Yemen to mobilize resources for the implementation of its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and to keep the international community informed of its needs;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/207 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/100 of 26 July 1989 and recalling the previous relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon, compounded recently by the extensive damage to the basic infrastructure of the country and to its utilities,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/44/559), and of the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon (see A/C.2/44/SR.19, paras. 33-37),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices of Beirut are operational and adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FRONT-LINE STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/199 of 8 December 1986, 42/201 of 11 December 1987 and 43/209 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/373 and Add.1 and 2),

Deeply concerned about the adverse effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Aware that the continuing existence of the *apartheid* system in South Africa aggravates the economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

5. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

SPECIAL PLAN OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988 and 44/10 of 23 October 1989, as well as decisions 88/31 A of 1 July 1988[2] and 89/64 of 30 June 1989 (see E/1989/32, annex I) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19), annex I.

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries within the framework of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,[3]

Reiterating the importance of the commitments made by the Central American Presidents in the agreement signed at Guatemala City at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[4] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica,[5] and Costa del Sol, El Salvador (A/44/140-S/20491, annex), and, in particular, the agreements reached at Tela, Honduras (see A/44/451-S/20778), which represented concrete progress and strengthened the peace process in the region,

Welcoming with satisfaction the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of the countries of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, held at Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1989, to review the evolution of the regional development process with regard to assistance and co-operation requirements and to discuss programmes and projects that could be implemented in accordance with resolution 43/210,

Stressing the need to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings for the purpose of mobilizing resources for the implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America and on the work done to promote the Special Plan (A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1 and A/44/519) and, in particular, his report on the work of the Organization (A/44/1), in which he states that "the time has now come to buttress the emerging peace by providing the massive support that the region needs to overcome its age-old problems",

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that the region faces,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his reports on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué (A/44/169-S/20512, annexes I and II) of the San Pedro Sula Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its member States and the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group, held at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 27 and 28 February 1989, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to and interest in continuing to participate in specific activities and in the reactivation and economic development of the region in accordance with the priorities established in the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes* the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in Favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex) adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, at which the evolution of the regional development process, including the region's assistance and co-operation requirements, were reviewed within the framework of the Special Plan;

5. *Recommends* the convening of sectoral meetings during 1990, in continuation of the process already begun between the Governments of the countries of Central America and the co-operating Governments and institutions, to examine the possibility of mobilizing additional resources for the early implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan;

6. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

7. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan;

9. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-fifth session.

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43. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST LOCUST AND GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

The General Assembly decides to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/98 of 26 July 1989 concerning the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.

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[3] A/42/949, annex.

[4] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[5] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.66

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 June 1990*]

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Deeply distressed by the large number of casualties and homeless, and the extent of devastation caused by the earthquake which struck the north-west region of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 20 June 1990,

Aware of the efforts of the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of the earthquake,

Noting that enormous efforts will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for the mitigation of the devastation caused by the earthquake,

Recognizing also that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, demonstration of international solidarity to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to undertake the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation the prompt response of Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals in providing emergency relief assistance to the victims of the earthquake,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with and support for the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this tragic situation;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief assistance;

3. *Welcomes* the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Emergency in Northern Iran, expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system for providing emergency assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the report of the Special Representative;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to extend generous assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the affected areas.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/864, paras. 42 and 43). Draft resolutions I to V and VII were adopted without a vote. Draft resolution VI was adopted by a recorded vote of 154 to none, with 1 abstention. The draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 44/176 to 44/182 and decision 44/438.[6]

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 28 June 1990, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.66 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/242.[7]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

[7] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49 A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 1*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/140-S/20491	Letter dated 24 February 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents, adopted at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 11 February 1989	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491
A/44/169-S/20512	Letter dated 2 March 1989 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué of the San Pedro Sula Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Co-operation between the European Community and its member States and the countries of Central America and of the Contadora Group, held at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 27 and 28 February 1989	*Ibid.*, document S/20512
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989	
A/44/261	Emergency assistance to Somalia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/314-E/1989/115 and Add.1	International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20699 and Add.1
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/373 and Add.1 and 2	Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/418	Special economic assistance to Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/451-S/20778	Letter dated 9 August 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting of the Presidents of those countries held at Tela, Honduras, from 5 to 7 August 1989	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	
A/44/519	Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: International Conference on Central American Refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/559	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/627	Emergency assistance to Democratic Yemen: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/629	Emergency assistance to Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/C.2/44/L.16	Draft decision	See A/44/864, paras. 39 and 43
A/C.2/44/L.17	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 7 and 42, draft resolution I
A/C.2/44/L.18	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10, 12 and 42, draft resolution II
A/C.2/44/L.19	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 42, draft resolution III

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/44/L.20	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 42, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/44/L.21	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 26 and 42, draft resolution V
A/C.2/44/L.27	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 31, 32 and 42, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/44/L.32	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 35 and 42, draft resolution VII
E/1989/32	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1989, its special session and its thirty-sixth session	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13*
E/1989/36	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on its fifteenth session, 13-18 May 1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 17*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 89, 100 and 105*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 89: Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Agenda item 100: Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

Agenda item 105: Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

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Document A/44/716: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 100 3

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DOCUMENT A/44/715

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 89

[Original: English]
[19 November 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 89, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 100 and 105 at its 3rd to 11th, 15th and 21st meetings, held between 9 and 27 October 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15 and 21).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights made introductory statements.

5. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Members States that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.6) entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

6. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Kenya orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 12, the words "and requests the Sub-Commission to transmit its study", after the words "the Second Decade", by the words "and requests the Commission on Human Rights to transmit this study". Following statements by the representatives of the United States of America and Morocco, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. At the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 3rd to 11th, 15th, 21st and 23rd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under these items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 87, 88, 91 and 96.

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,[3] the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports[4] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,[6]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration[7] and an operational Programme of Action[7] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984, 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and 43/91 of 8 December 1988,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General (A/44/574) and his reports (A/44/575 and A/44/595) submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware that certain activities of the Second Decade scheduled for the period 1985-1989 have not been implemented owing to a lack of financial resources,

Aware also of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

Taking note of the conclusions and suggestions of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination held at Geneva from 3 to 6 October 1988,[8] the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States, held at Geneva from 16 to 20 January 1989,[9] and the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, held at Athens from 18 to 26 September 1989 (see A/44/595, paras. 57-62 and A/C.3/44/CRP.1),

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid*, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General (A/44/575 and A/44/595) containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to co-ordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade and encourages the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States and the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers and requests the Secretary-General to give the reports on the seminars[10] wide distribution among Governments, competent United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Notes* that the publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination is proceeding (see A/44/574, para. 8) and requests the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[3] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[4] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[7] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[8] See E/1989/48; see also A/44/595, para. 50.

[9] See E/CN.4/1989/22.

minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination;[11]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Welcomes* the completion and the submission to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade[12] and requests the Commission on Human Rights to transmit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Emphasizes again* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination, and therefore once again requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the assistance of experts in this field, a handbook of recourse procedures;

14. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991;

16. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid;*

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and requests him to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes once again with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Takes note* of the reports on the activities of the Second Decade (A/44/575 and A/44/595) and reiterates its request to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia:*

(*a*) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(*c*) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fifth session.

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[11] A/41/550, A/43/631 and A/44/575.

[12] See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1.

DOCUMENT A/44/716

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 100

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 100, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 89 and 105 at its 3rd to 11th, 15th, 21st and 23rd meetings, held between 9 and 30 October 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15, 21 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.7

5. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.7) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination". Subsequently, Bangladesh joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/44/L.12.

7. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia revised the draft resolution by adding, in paragraph 6, ", if resources are available," after the words "in New York".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.11

10. At the 15th meeting, on 23 October, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.11) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*". Subsequently, Ecuador and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 21st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and the United States of America.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The words "State terrorism" in the fifth preambular paragraph were retained by a recorded vote of 107 to 15, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

(*b*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 16, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

(*c*) Paragraph 7 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 8, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[13]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

(*d*) Paragraph 10 was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 15, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

13. At the same meeting also, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 28 abstentions (see para. 15 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Turkey, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan and Lesotho.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

15. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

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[13] The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 7 of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution I

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 43/95 of 8 December 1988 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,[14]

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session (A/44/18),

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh and twelfth meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Gravely concerned that, despite those appeals and other efforts, the meeting schedule of the Committee has been interrupted and the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee (A/44/593),

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which led to the cancellation of the February/March 1989 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation led to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee (see A/44/18, para. 468) to hold one of its regular sessions in New York, if resources are available, in commemoration of its twentieth year of activities under the Convention, to coincide with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1990;

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1990 before 1 February 1990, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure that funds are available to meet all the costs of the meetings of the Committee in 1990, including the expenses of its members;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the States parties at their thirteenth meeting on all legal and administrative measures that the States parties and the General Assembly could take to guarantee the regular functioning of the Committee;

11. *Invites* States parties at their thirteenth meeting to decide on administrative and legal measures to improve the financial situation of the Committee;

12. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", the next report of the Committee, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee.

Draft resolution II

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987 and 43/97 of 8 December 1988,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*[3] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Strongly condemning the abhorrent policy and system of *apartheid* and the brutal repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is *apartheid* and the racist régime's policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States,

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[14] Resolution 38/14.

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (A/44/442);

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States that have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. *Recalls with satisfaction* the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights,[15] which was set up under the Convention, and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

6. *Once again draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention;[16]

7. *Calls upon* all States whose transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate that list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

11. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

12. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

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[15] E/CN.4/1988/32.

[16] *Ibid.*, para. 34.

DOCUMENT A/44/717*

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 105

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 105, the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 89 and 100 at its 3rd to 11th, 15th and 23rd meetings, held between 9 and 30 October 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

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* Incoporating document A/44/717/Corr.1 of 12 December 1989.

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights made an introductory statement. At its 5th meeting, the Committee also heard a statement by the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.8

5. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the Members States that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.8) entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Kenya orally revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 16, which read:

> "16. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within the various sections of South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united democratic society, in particular, the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance of unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid;*",

by the following text:

> "16. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance to unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid;*".

7. At the 23rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 107 to 15, with 15 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[17]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Zaire.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Argentina, Israel, Lesotho, Uruguay, Mexico, Canada, France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Botswana, Turkey, El Salvador and Iraq.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.9

10. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan and Thailand, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.9) entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination". Subsequently, Iraq and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of India made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.10

13. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.10) entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Benin, Bolivia, the Congo, Ecuador, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Nigeria orally revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 3, which read:

> "3. *Affirms* that the use of mercenaries as well as their recruitment, financing and training are offences punishable in accordance with existing international law;",

by the following text:

> "3. *Affirms* that the use as well as the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;".

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[17] The delegations of Panama and Senegal subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

15. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the Netherlands and Algeria.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 111 to 10, with 20 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Australia, Malta, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Japan, Austria, Turkey, Oman, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 and 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989,

Recalling further the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,[18]

Expressing its support for, and solidarity with, the people of Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military personnel from Namibia and for the total removal of former Koevoet elements from the South West Africa Police,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[19]

Welcoming the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa (A/44/697, annex) and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,[20]

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1206 (L) on Namibia and CM/Res.1207 (L) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex),

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,[21]

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[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24*, part one, chap. III, para. 86.

[19] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[20] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned that the restrictions imposed by the Pretoria régime in 1988 on thirty-four democratic and non-violent organizations have not been lifted and that since the beginning of 1989 severe restrictions have been imposed on over six hundred political activists committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

Indignant at the latest ploy of the Pretoria régime aimed at legitimizing its undemocratic structures, namely, the staging on 6 September 1989 of so-called "general elections" for its tri-cameral parliamentary system, which has been overwhelmingly rejected,

Outraged by the massacre of twenty-nine peaceful demonstrators by the racist police during a non-violent protest against the so-called "general elections",

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders, including the recent poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, as well as the spraying of poisonous substances in the church premises serving as the venue for a conference of religious leaders,

Gravely concerned about the *apartheid* régime's continued use of the death penalty against South African patriots with contemptuous disregard for appeals for clemency from the international community, including the General Assembly,

Considering the concerted campaign by the new President of the *apartheid* régime to project himself as a reformer in order to ward off the further imposition of sanctions by the international community,

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the first Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,[22]

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[23]

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and General Assembly resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories and to release immediately all Palestinian detainees;

6. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

7. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), by which the Council commenced the process of implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

9. *Reaffirms* that Namibia remains under the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until independence, and expresses full support for the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and genuine

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[21] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

[22] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1977*, document S/12298.

[23] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

national independence, in a united Namibia, with its territorial integrity untruncated;

10. *Expresses concern* that South Africa has persistently violated the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict and must be implemented in its original and definitive form;

11. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians still imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

12. *Demands also* that the racist régime of Pretoria put an immediate end to the persistent denial of equal access to the State-controlled media in Namibia by all political organizations participating in the electoral process in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

13. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter;

14. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

15. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" and the so-called "general elections" based on that constitution as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

16. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance to unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid*;

17. *Strongly condemns* the holding of so-called "general elections" on 6 September 1989, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

18. *Also strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela;

19. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other legislation designed to circumscribe political activity;

20. *Welcomes* the unconditional release of Walter Sisulu and six other political prisoners and demands that the *apartheid* régime lift the restrictions imposed on all of the released political prisoners;

21. *Strongly urges* the *apartheid* régime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989 (A/44/697, annex) by releasing unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela, by lifting all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons, and by halting all political trials and political executions as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the South African situation;

22. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the offices of religious bodies and for the poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches and the attempts to poison other religious leaders;

23. *Also strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

24. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;[19]

25. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel;*

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence;

27. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;[20]

28. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988;[24]

29. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

30. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

31. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

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[24] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346.

32. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

33. *Also strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana, and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

34. *Further strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

35. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

36. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

38. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

39. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

44. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

Draft resolution II

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[25] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[26] thirty-seventh,[27] thirty-eighth,[28] thirty-ninth,[29] fortieth,[30] forty-first,[31] forty-second,[32] forty-third,[33] forty-fourth[34] and forty-fifth sessions,[35]

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[25] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[26] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[27] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[28] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987 and 43/105 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/548),

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

Draft resolution III

USE OF MERCENARIES AS A MEANS TO VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO IMPEDE THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as a scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[36]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Alarmed at the emergence of new international criminal activities carried out by mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/44/526, annex);

2. *Condemns* the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of States in southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Affirms* that the use, as well as the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries are offences of grave

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[29] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[30] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[34] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[35] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[36] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Considers* that the use of channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Welcomes* the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 of 22 February 1988[34] aimed at giving the Special Rapporteur the full opportunity to carry out his mandate most effectively;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the use of mercenaries.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 89, 100 and 105.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 89 (A/44/715, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/52.[37]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 100 (A/44/716, para. 15) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; the words "State terrorism" in the fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution II were retained by 115 votes to 15, with 19 abstentions,* paragraph 6 was adopted by 113 votes to 16, with 20 abstentions,* paragraph 7 was adopted by 117 votes to 8, with 25 abstentions,* paragraph 10 was adopted by 120 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions,* and draft resolution II as a whole was adopted by 124 votes to 1, with 27 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/68 and 44/69.[37]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 105 (A/44/717, para. 18) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 123 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions,* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote and draft resolution III was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/79 to 44/81.[37]

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* Recorded vote.

[37] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/18	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	100	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18*
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/190 and Corr.1	Letter dated 27 March 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/240 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted at the 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Budapest from 10 to 18 March 1989	89, 100, 105	
A/44/271 and Corr.1	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/300	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/310	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/327	Letter dated 14 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/330 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/336	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/342	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/346	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/348	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/360	Letter dated 29 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/395-E/1989/128	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/405	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	89, 100, 105	
A/44/411	Letter dated 21 July 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/412	Letter dated 24 July 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/442	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	89	
A/44/526	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	105	
A/44/548	Report of the Secretary-General	105	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	89, 100, 105	
A/44/574	Global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination: note by the Secretary-General	89	
A/44/575	Study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	89	
A/44/593	Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/595	Report of the Secretary-General	89	
A/44/603	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General	105	
A/44/617-S/20889	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1989	89, 100	
A/44/618	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	100	
A/44/697	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa	105	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communique of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989		
A/44/710	Letter dated 3 November 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	105	
A/C.3/44/CRP.1	Seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar	89	
A/C.3/44/L.3	Extract from the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	89	
A/C.3/44/L.6	Draft resolution	89	See A/44/715, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.3/44/L.7	*Idem*	100	See A/44/716, paras. 5, 7 and 15, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.8	*Idem*	105	See A/44/717, paras. 5, 6 and 18, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.9	*Idem*	105	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 18, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.10	*Idem*	105	*Ibid.*, paras. 13, 14 and 18, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.11	*Idem*	100	See A/44/716, paras. 10 and 15, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.12	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.7: note by the Secretary-General	100	
E/1989/42 and Add.1-4	Report of the Secretary-General	89	

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Agenda items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 90: World social situation:
- **(*a*) World social situation;**
- **(*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights**

Agenda item 91: Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

Agenda item 92: National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

Agenda item 93: Policies and programmes involving youth

Agenda item 97: Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

Agenda item 99: Question of aging

Agenda item 101: Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

Agenda item 102: Crime prevention and criminal justice

Agenda item 113: Families in the development process

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th and 79th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under item 90, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 89 to 91 and 95 to 98; for the question dealt with under item 92, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 88 to 90, 93, 94 and 141; and for the questions dealt with under items 93, 99, 101, 102 and 113, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144.

DOCUMENT A/44/749

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 90

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 90, the item entitled "World social situation", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 91 to 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*.[1]

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

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[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.13

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.13), entitled "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights", sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Costa Rica joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.14

7. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.14), entitled "Social welfare, development and science and technology", sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

8. At the 37th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised the draft resolution by deleting paragraph 4, which read as follows:

> "4. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to start elaborating criteria for a humane, moral and social evaluation of scientific and technological progress;".

The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly, and the words "*Also invites*" at the beginning of the new paragraph 4 were replaced by the word "*Invites*".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.16

11. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, also on behalf of Poland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.16) entitled "Achievement of social justice".

12. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.24

13. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.24), entitled "World social situation".

14. At the 37th meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 22 abstentions (see para. 17 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Japan, New Zealand, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and Canada made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE FULL REALIZATION OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/152 of 17 December 1979, 37/55 of 3 December 1982, 38/24 of 22 November 1983 and 40/99 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/31 of 27 May 1983 and decision 1984/131 of 24 May 1984 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/14 of 2 March 1989,[3]

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[2] The delegation of Italy subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution and the delegations of the Congo, Costa Rica, Guinea, Kenya, Nicaragua and Peru, that they had intended to vote in favour.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II.

Reaffirming that popular participation in all its various forms constitutes an important factor in socio-economic development and in the full realization of all human rights and the dignity of the human person,

1. *Invites* Governments, the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their comments on the study on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights;[4]

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider at its forty-sixth and, if desired by the Commission, at its forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in the full realization of all human rights, and to inform the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, of the results of that consideration;

3. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session, in the context of the item relating to the world social situation, under the sub-item entitled "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights".

Draft resolution II

SOCIAL WELFARE, DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly by its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which States were called upon to share equitably scientific and technological advances, to intensify international co-operation in the field and to use science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in which all States were called upon to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments were used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that implementation of those Declarations will contribute to the social and economic development of peoples and international co-operation in the interests of scientific and technological progress, as well as to the strengthening of peace,

Emphasizing that international co-operation among States for the promotion of scientific and technological progress is in the interest of the social and economic development of all peoples,

Convinced that, in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the work of scientists make an important contribution to the peaceful economic and social development of nations and to the improvement of the living standards of all peoples,

Aware that technical co-operation, including the possibility of transfer of technology, is one of the ways of achieving better social progress in developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States to encourage co-operation to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare and social and economic development of their peoples, as well as of all human beings, and to contribute to the promotion of economic development and the elimination of grave social problems in the world;

2. *Stresses* the necessity of making scientific and technological progress a major aspect of the process of fully implementing fundamental civil and political, economic, social and cultural human rights, as laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights;[5]

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to make every effort to use scientific and technological achievements for the promotion of peaceful social and economic development and to prevent their misuse to the disadvantage of human beings;

4. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the processes of social welfare and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of information available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General or interested Governments to consider convening in the near future, within existing resources, a seminar of experts on the effects of science and technology on social welfare and development.

Draft resolution III

ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/46 of 27 May 1988, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/71 of 24 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[6] social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Convinced that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social progress at the national level,

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[7]

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, aimed at the achievement of social justice,

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[4] E/CN.4/1985/10 and Add.1 and 2.

[5] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[6] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[7] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

1. *Considers* that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and social justice and peace;

2. *Recognizes* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. *Considers* that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, should examine questions of the realization of social justice and ways in which it could be achieved;

7. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to consider the question of achieving social justice at its next regular session.

Draft resolution IV

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/98 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and 42/113 of 8 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/39, 1987/40, 1987/46 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and Council decision 1989/113 of 28 July 1989,

Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom, and recognizing that the pace of development in the developing countries should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve this objective, especially to meet the basic needs for food, housing, education, employment and health care,

Concerned about the worsening economic situation in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, as evidenced by a significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of countries and the decrease of the main social and economic indicators of those countries,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has the primary role of ensuring the social progress and well-being of the people,

Convinced of the urgent need to eradicate policies and practices that hinder social progress, including racism and racial discrimination, in particular *apartheid*,

Convinced also of the crucial need to eradicate dangerous trends and habits that debilitate individuals and incapacitate society, in particular drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Bearing in mind the importance of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*[1] for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Believing that there is a need for greater efforts by the United Nations system to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, in particular in the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* to the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Taking note of the deliberations on the question of the world social situation by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session[8] and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 (see A/44/3, chap. V, sect. C),

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

Concerned about certain shortcomings in the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

1. *Takes note* of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, including the information on the critical social situation in Africa as provided in the annex thereto;

2. *Urges* the timely issue of future reports on the world social situation in order to allow the Commission for Social Development to consider them;

3. *Notes with deep concern* the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in the developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries, as well as in the low-income countries;

4. *Notes also with deep concern* that the situation faced by the developing countries has been worsened by sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, high real rates of interest, fluctuations in commodity prices, a serious deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, increased protectionist pressures, the net transfer of resources from developing countries, crushing debt burdens, the restrictive adjustment process demanded by financial and development institutions, the decline in official development assistance in real terms and the severe inadequacy of resources experienced by multilateral development and financial institutions;

5. *Notes further with deep concern* the critical social situation in Africa resulting from structural imbalances and weaknesses of the African economy and a hostile international economic environment, in spite of the efforts of the Governments of African countries to undertake measures, with the support of the international community, to stabilize and adjust their economies;

6. *Reaffirms* the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development[6] and calls for

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 7* (E/1989/25), chap. II.

their effective realization as a means of attaining a more equitable world social situation;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by the formulation and implementation of an interrelated set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities for employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the aging, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

8. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to mobilize the necessary resources to undertake measures aimed at improving social conditions world wide;

9. *Endorses* the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1989/72 that the Secretary-General should submit an expanded version of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* to the Council at its first regular session of 1990, as well as the other requests made of him in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly in 1993, for consideration at its forty-eighth session, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the wider dissemination of the reports on the world social situation;

12. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence;

13. *Decides* to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session for the purpose of considering the expanded version of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, in that of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering the interim report, and in that of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993.

DOCUMENT A/44/750

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 91

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 91, the item entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90, 92, 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (A/44/116-E/1989/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

5. By its resolution 1989/48 of 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council had recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development", which was circulated in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/44/L.4).

6. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (see para. 9 below).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, by which it solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its proclamation, the importance of the Declaration as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the promotion of social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on the improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 on the achievement of social justice, and 43/113 of 8 December 1988 on the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, *Recalling also* that in its resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987 it decided to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Desirous of achieving effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration,

Noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration,

1. *Invites* all Governments to take into consideration the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in their developmental policies, plans and programmes, as well as in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

2. *Recommends* that the Declaration be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

3. *Recommends also* that the international organizations concerned with development continue to use the provisions of the Declaration, which is an important United Nations document, in formulating strategies, programmes and international instruments aimed at social progress and development;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to its resolution 42/48 in order to ensure the successful observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to all States that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their views and comments pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 42/48;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development".

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9. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (A/44/116-E/1989/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

DOCUMENT A/44/751

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 92

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 92, the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90, 91, 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*.]

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.23), entitled "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement", sponsored by Cameroon, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Poland, Viet Nam and Yemen.

6. At the 37th meeting, the representative of Mongolia orally revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Decides* to consider the question under an item entitled 'Co-operatives and new trends in socio-economic development' at its forty-seventh session.",

by the following text:

> "5. *Decides* to consider the question entitled 'Co-operatives and new trends in socio-economic development' at its forty-seventh session as a sub-item of the item entitled 'National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress'."

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. Also at the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (A/44/86-E/1989/14) (see para. 10 below).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PROMOTING THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/37 of 30 November 1976, 33/47 of 14 December 1978 and 36/18 of 9 November 1981, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/15 of 26 May 1983, 1985/22 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/47 of 28 May 1987,

Aware of the ongoing work to elaborate the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind that co-operatives in their different forms are becoming an indispensable factor of economic and social development of all countries, especially the developing countries,

Noting that co-operatives are called upon to help to ensure the fullest possible participation in the development process of all population groups, including women, youth, disabled persons and the aging and to contribute to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[7]

Having in mind the recent widespread reassessment by Governments of the status of co-operatives and their role in enhancing economic and social development,

Convinced that the sharing among countries of national experience relating to the active involvement of co-operatives in the development process is acquiring increasing importance in the light of new trends in the approach to co-operatives,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/44/79-E/1989/8);

2. *Invites* all States, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the co-operative movement as an important instrument of economic and social development, thus contributing to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely national experience in promoting co-operatives and to encourage all forms of international co-operation, in collaboration with interested Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as an important part of the social development strategy;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the status and role of co-operatives in the light of new economic and social trends and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to consider the question entitled "Co-operatives and new trends in socio-economic development" at its forty-seventh session as a sub-item of the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

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10. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (A/44/86-E/1989/14).

DOCUMENT A/44/752

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 93

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 93, the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 92, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/387) concerning the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.17), entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", sponsored by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Netherlands and Romania, and orally revised it by adding at the end of paragraph 17, after the words "report of the Secretary-General", the words "on the implementation of the present resolution".

6. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/94 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[9] were endorsed, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 entitled "Opportunities for youth" and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 and its subsequent resolutions in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/387) submitted in accordance with resolution 43/94,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute to the increasingly active participation of young people in the political and socio-economic life of their countries,

Convinced of the importance of making the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations more effective and efficient as a means of providing adequate information on young people and of encouraging their active participation in the United Nations system at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work and that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process and impede their full integration into society,

Emphasizing that the suitable education of young people, which equips them with proper and up-to-date skills and qualifications, prepares them for entering the labour market at a level commensurate with their skills,

Noting that the year 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures, in accordance with their legislations, particularly in the fields of teaching and education, culture, and information, in order to strengthen and promote among nations and, primarily, among youth understanding, mutual respect and friendship, for further progress towards an international climate free of mistrust and discord;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, drug abuse and the environment;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a meeting, from extrabudgetary resources if necessary, between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing effective structures of communication and co-operation between youth and the United Nations;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of the United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

7. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forward their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication;

8. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, and specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

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[9] See A/40/256, annex.

9. *Calls upon* Member States to enable young people to obtain a proper and up-to-date education and to pay increased attention to the promotion of the employment of youth in all sectors of the economy, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

10. *Stresses* the importance for youth and youth organizations of freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[5] and other relevant international human rights instruments, that would enable their active and direct participation at all stages of implementation of the policies, projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

11. *Emphasizes* that providing education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for a linkage between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Institute of HOPE '87, referred to in his report (A/44/387, sect. X), taking into account the importance of that Institute for promoting, technically and financially, income-generating youth employment projects;

13. *Again invites* Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

14. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and to include therein a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

17. *Decides* to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[10] Resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/44/753

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 97

[*Original: English*]
[*22 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 97, the item entitled "Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 93, 99, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.5

5. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1989/53 of 24 May 1989, had recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution entitled "Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes", which was circulated in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/44/L.5).

6. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.21

7. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.21), entitled "Monitoring of information on effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the plans, strategies and programmes of action in the social field at the national level", sponsored by the Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, the Philippines and Poland and Thailand. Subsequently, Costa Rica and El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

Draft decision

9. At the 37th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (see A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1) (see para. 11 below).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION TO THE INTERREGIONAL CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, contained in the annex to its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, as well as other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming the importance and value of strategies and plans of action concerning the situation of women, aging, youth, the disabled, crime prevention and drug abuse,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future[7] and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure follow-up action to the Guiding Principles,

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy resources to ensure appropriate follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Mindful of the critical importance of practical social welfare questions and the need to provide adequate resources to deal with them,

Concerned about the lack of follow-up action in the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Western Asia,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles, to apply the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate, in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems of implementation at the national level, and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

3. *Requests* the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to give particular attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their respective programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies and in setting up effective programmes according to their needs;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation, focusing, *inter alia*, on integrated, family-oriented and community-oriented cost-effective innovations in the design of social welfare policies and programmes;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and technical support for Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to redeploy resources for taking measures to follow up the Interregional Consultation;

8. *Recommends* the organization of additional regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles, such as the first regional follow-up international expert meeting, held at Bonn in January 1989;

9. *Also recommends* that the efforts to reinforce the functioning of United Nations intergovernmental machinery in the social field should continue in line with the view expressed in paragraph 95 of the report of the Interregional Consultation;[11]

10. *Decides* that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

11. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the results of and follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation;[12]

12. *Notes* the progress made so far in strengthening the United Nations Office at Vienna as the nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and development;

13. *Invites* funding agencies within the United Nations system to consider a readjustment and an appropriate increase of their input of resources in the field of social development in order to reflect fully the changing world situation and actual requirements;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To enhance the monitoring functions of and within the United Nations Office at Vienna and to maintain effective co-ordination between its individual units;

(*b*) To prepare, maintain and publicize an overview of social components and internationally accepted norms of the many international plans, covenants, declarations and strategies in the social field;

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[11] E/CONF.80/10.

[12] E/CN.5/1989/3.

(*c*) To ensure that all bodies of the United Nations system concerned with developmental programmes and projects consult the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on the social components of those programmes and projects;

(*d*) To reflect appropriately the recommendations of the Guiding Principles in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future".

Draft resolution II

MONITORING OF INFORMATION ON EFFECTIVE MEASURES AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE PLANS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES OF ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging,[13] 37/52 of 3 December 1982, in which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[14] 40/14 of 18 November 1985, in which it endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,[9] 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action,[15] and 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[16]

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[7]

Aware that much remains to be done at the national level to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in those major documents adopted at the international level,

Convinced of the need to study effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the above-mentioned plans, strategies and programmes of action,

Recognizing that, in addition to material and technical assistance, both committed leadership and self-reliance of people for effective popular participation are required for mobilization to action in the social field,

Considering that sustained co-operation and regular dialogue are necessary between leaders and people and among citizens themselves in order to foster social change,

1. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to select their own specific social priorities;

2. *Emphasizes* that national leaders need commitment and political will in order to realize in concrete terms, at the national, local and grass-roots levels, the provisions of the plans, strategies and programmes of action approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 37/51, 37/52, 40/14, 40/32 and 40/108;

3. *Reaffirms* that non-governmental organizations and individual citizens require the qualities of self-reliance and initiative in order to undertake their own programmes and projects;

4. *Recognizes* the need for Governments, non-governmental organizations and citizens to co-operate effectively with each other in undertaking social development programmes, notably with regard to social welfare policies, youth, the elderly, the advancement of women and disabled persons, as well as crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Stresses* the need to formulate at the national level innovative, effective and viable measures for social development in the face of limited budgetary allocations for social issues and diminishing natural resources;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular, to include on a regular basis in their reports on social issues more information on ways and means of fully implementing the above-mentioned plans, strategies and programmes of action at the national, local and grass-roots levels, stressing, *inter alia*, the attitudes and values that leaders and citizens need to adopt in order to achieve social goals despite limited resources, effective methods that can be used on a larger scale at the national level and adopted in other countries, and methods of co-operation and networking at the international level aimed at assistance in the implementation of plans of action at the national level.

* * *

11. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (see A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1).

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[13] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[14] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[15] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[16] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/44/754

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 99

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 99, the item entitled "Question of aging", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 93, 97, 101, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (A/44/3) and the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging (A/44/420 and Add.1).

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

5. On 30 October, a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.15), entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan and Yugoslavia, was issued. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 13 below, with the exception of paragraphs 11 to 13 and 20.*]
>
> "11. *Urges* the concerned specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system together with donor organizations and countries to support with available expertise, advisory services and funds the emerging alternative support structures for aging;
>
> "12. *Urges* the Untied Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to pay special attention to the plight of elderly refugees;
>
> "13. *Urges* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to co-operate with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in the preparation of a status report on the highlights of the global aging of populations for distribution to the media and the general public in 1992;
>
> "20. *Also notes with satisfaction* the convening of the meeting of eminent persons to develop an international fund-raising strategy for policies and programmes on population aging, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 September 1989 (see A/44/420/Add.1), which agreed on the desirability and urgency of establishing an independent international foundation on aging under the patronage of the United Nations which would encourage the public and private sectors as well as non-governmental organizations to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging, and in this regard invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support this initiative;".

At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.15/Rev.1) of the draft resolution sponsored by Austria, the Dominican Republic and Malta.

6. At the 37th meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.15/Rev.1 by inserting, in paragraph 4, after the words "being considered", the word "as" and, in paragraph 14, after the words "selected national", the word "aging".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Kuwait proposed to amend paragraph 12 of the draft resolution, which read:

> "12. *Urges* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to pay special attention to the plight of elderly refugees;",

by inserting the words "and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" after the words "the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

8. The representatives of Morocco, Canada, Algeria and Israel made statements.

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic informed the Committee that, following informal consultations among interested delegations, it had been agreed to replace paragraph 12 with the following text:

> "12. *Urges* all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system dealing with refugees to pay special attention to the plight of all elderly refugees;".

10. The representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, the United States of America and Malta made statements.

11. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Israel, Cameroon and Morocco made statements.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON AGING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging conducted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session,[17]

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[17] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/13).

Taking note with interest of the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Noting with appreciation the renewed momentum of the United Nations programme on aging but deeply regretting the proposed cut in the resources under section 8, subprogramme 7 (Aging), of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (see A/44/6/Rev.1, vol. I),

Aware of the need of the developing countries for technical assistance and expert advice in the field of aging,

Reiterating the appeal made to the Secretary-General in its resolution 43/93 to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat continuing in its role as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging (A/44/420 and Add.1);

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989;

3. *Also endorses* the draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging, in 1992, as contained in annex II to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50;

4. *Notes with interest* that aging is being considered as a priority theme of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in elaborating for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a detailed global programme of activities for 1992 on the basis of the draft programme endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, which would simultaneously serve as a guide for parallel national and regional programmes;

6. *Also calls upon* Member States that have special expertise or an interest in aging to consider giving direct staff or extrabudgetary support to the Centre in its preparatory activities for 1992;

7. *Decides* that the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action on Aging should be included as an annex in future publications of the Plan of Action;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of preparing a system-wide medium-term plan on aging in order to ensure that all concerned organizations of the United Nations system address the question of aging in a coherent and effective manner, bearing in mind that the Centre is the duly mandated focal point in all matters related to aging;

9. *Invites* the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to increase the availability and use of national statistics on aging for the formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes and to consider the possibility of dedicating the 1992 *Demographic Yearbook* to the question of aging;

10. *Invites* the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical co-operation network that would design and support the implementation of a series of straightforward self-help projects by the elderly in order to bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives, as well as the gap between globally espoused standards and the real living conditions of the elderly;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by these women because of their gender and age;

12. *Urges* all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system dealing with refugees to pay special attention to the plight of all elderly refugees;

13. *Urges* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to co-operate with the Centre in the preparation of a report on the status and highlights of the global aging of populations for distribution to the media and the general public in 1992;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund to consider seconding a demographer to the Centre to assist in producing demographic profiles of the global, regional and selected national aging populations;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations Postal Administration to produce in 1992 commemorative United Nations stamps to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action;

16. *Recommends* that in view of the rapid expansion of activities and infrastructure for aging, the participants in the United Nations programme on aging give careful attention to its mandate with a view to avoiding duplication of the activities of other programmes and continuing in the 1990s the unified approach to implementing the Plan of Action that has been a strengthened and distinguishing mark of the programme to date;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General on the training programmes and activities of the International Institute on Aging in Malta (A/44/420, chap. V, sect. D), welcomes the unique contribution of the Institute to the implementation of the Plan of Action and requests the Secretary-General, in reporting on the question of aging to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, to inform the Assembly of the activities, plans and programmes of the Institute;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations Office at Vienna, of an African Society of Gerontology at Dakar;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the offer of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Argentina to establish institutes on aging at Belgrade and Buenos Aires, respectively;

20. *Also notes with satisfaction* the convening of the meeting of eminent persons to develop an international fund-raising strategy for policies and programmes on population aging, at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 September 1989 (see A/44/420/Add.1), takes note of the adoption at that meeting of a declaration on the desirability and urgency of establishing an independent international foundation on aging under the patronage of the United Nations that would encourage the public and private sectors as well as non-governmental organizations to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging, and in this

regard invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support this initiative;

21. *Further notes with satisfaction* the success achieved at the XIVth International Congress of Gerontology, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 23 June 1989 (see A/44/420, chap. V, sect. B);

22. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, bearing in mind that the Fund is particularly well placed to act as a catalyst for resource mobilization;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

DOCUMENT A/44/755

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 101

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 101, the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 102 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/44/406/Rev.1).

4. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.20), entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons", sponsored by Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, and orally revised it by replacing paragraph 13, which read:

> "13. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign, in co-operation with disabled persons' organizations to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;",

with the following text:

> "13. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign, to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;".

Subsequently, El Salvador, Iceland and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

6. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[14] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also its resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, and reaffirming all of the relevant provisions contained therein, in particular, the list of priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/52 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged Member States, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all possible support to the awareness and fund-raising campaigns to give added momentum to the Decade,

Noting the important work currently being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, and recognizing that much more should be done at all levels to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities,

Mindful that Member States bear the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action and that national disability committees or similar co-ordinating bodies play a crucial role in this regard,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of persons with disabilities,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre through the generous financial support of some Governments,

Concerned that the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons continues to suffer from a lack of sufficient contributions and that, unless this declining trend is reversed and the resource capacities of the Fund are strengthened, many priority requests may not be met and the implementation of the World Programme of Action will be seriously affected,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and the objectives of the Decade,

Noting that the International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability was held at Tallinn, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989 and that it adopted a nine-point strategy to promote the participation, training and employment of disabled persons, especially in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/406/Rev.1),

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. *Reiterates* that for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

3. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 43/98;

4. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance, as well as financial support to strengthen organizations of disabled persons;

5. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the international co-operation with a view to improving the living conditions of disabled persons by encouraging professional experts, in particular disabled persons, in various aspects of rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunity, including the expertise of retired persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability issues and similar co-ordinating bodies and to promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations, including regional commissions, international organizations and specialized agencies, to take into account in their programmes and operational activities the specific needs of disabled persons;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/98, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to him by 28 February 1990 for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to involve disabled persons to a greater extent in United Nations programmes and activities, including the provision of employment opportunities, and to give particular attention to improving the situation of special groups as outlined in the World Programme of Action, emphasizing the need for social justice and the participation of these groups in each sector of the society;

11. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to expand its close collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disability, in particular organizations of disabled persons, and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action, with a view to ensuring that the results of the Decade become meaningful and lasting;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the office of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (*ibid.*, paras. 50 and 51);

13. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

14. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing persons with disabilities in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of persons with disabilities and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that contributions, in cash or in kind, related to the Decade are

channelled into the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, while giving donors the option of earmarking contributions for special purposes;

16. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

17. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, to the attention of Member States, national co-ordinating mechanisms in the field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

ANNEX

Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability

INTRODUCTION

1. The International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability, convened at Tallinn, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989, having considered the situation of human resources development in the field of disability, particularly in developing countries, firmly believes that it is necessary to reinforce existing activities as well as to undertake new and innovative ones, in order to promote the further development and continued progress of disabled persons.

2. Following the adoption of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons by the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, there has been a growing need for higher priority to be given to the development of the human resources of disabled persons, with specific reference to education and training, employment, and science and technology. In this connection, the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, encouraging Member States to utilize that period as one of the means to implement the World Programme of Action.

3. The main objectives of the World Programme of Action are to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities. To accomplish these goals, due regard must be paid to education, training and work opportunities.

4. While it is acknowledged that the living conditions of the general population in developing countries urgently need to be improved, the objectives of the World Programme of Action call for the situation of disabled persons to be given special attention during the remainder of the Decade and beyond. Effective implementation of the World Programme of Action will make an important contribution to the process of development of societies through the mobilization of more human resources.

5. While it is also acknowledged that a number of countries have already initiated or carried out activities within the framework of the World Programme of Action, further concerted efforts should be made to integrate the human resources development of disabled persons into intersectoral planning at the national level.

GUIDING PHILOSOPHY

6. Human resources development is a process centred on the human person that seeks to realize the full potential and capabilities of human beings. This process is fundamental to the concept of equalization of opportunities, in keeping with the goals of the World Programme of Action.

7. Through human resources development, disabled persons are able effectively to exercise their rights of full citizenship. As full citizens, they have the same rights and responsibilities as other members of society, including the right to life, as declared in international human rights instruments. They also have the same choices as other citizens in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.

8. Because persons with disabilities are agents of their own destiny rather than objects of care, Governments and organizations need to reflect this perception in their policies and programmes. This means that disabled persons, as individuals and as members of organizations, should be involved in the decision-making process as equal partners.

9. The abilities of disabled persons and their families should be strengthened through community-based supplementary services provided by Governments and non-governmental organizations. These services should promote self-determination and enable disabled persons to participate in the development of society. Governments should recognize and support the role of organizations of disabled persons in enabling those persons to take charge of their own lives.

STRATEGIES

A. PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

10. A statutory basis is required to enable disabled persons to participate as full citizens in decision-making at all levels of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.

11. To facilitate the full participation of disabled persons and to enable them to exercise their rights as citizens, access to information is essential. To this end, all information has to be adapted to appropriate formats. These information formats may include Braille script, large print, audio-visual media and sign-language interpretation. Information channels should include television, radio, newspapers and postal services. Governments should work with organizations of disabled persons to identify appropriate information formats and channels to reach disabled citizens.

12. Governments should adopt, enforce and fund legally binding standards and regulations to improve access for persons with disabilities, ensuring that building, streets, and road, sea and air transport are barrier-free, architecturally and in all other ways. Communication systems and security and safety measures should be developed and adapted to meet the needs of disabled citizens.

13. To facilitate the recruitment of disabled persons and to assist private-sector industries in hiring them, organizations at the national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations, should identify and maintain listings of qualified disabled candidates.

B. STRENGTHENING OF GRASS-ROOTS INITIATIVES

14. Local community initiatives should be especially promoted. Disabled persons and their families should be encouraged to form grass-roots organizations, with governmental recognition of their importance and governmental support in the form of financing and training.

15. Governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability issues should allow disabled persons to participate as equal partners.

16. The efficient functioning of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability calls for training in organizational and management skills.

C. PROMOTION OF AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

17. Overall national policy frameworks with supporting legislation should be developed.

18. The essence of an integrated approach is the inclusion of disability issues in all government ministries and at every level of governmental policy and planning. National co-ordination bodies, with linkages at the local, regional and interregional levels, should be established or strengthened. The membership of those bodies should include all government ministries, legislative committees and non-governmental organizations, particularly organizations of disabled persons. Those bodies should review existing policies, plans and programmes, identify existing and projected resources and monitor and evaluate the implementation of national policies.

19. National development programmes should include disability components.

20. Disabled women should be included in the existing national and regional programmes aimed at women.

21. At the level of service delivery, an integrated approach entails co-operation and referral among professionals working in organizational settings that provide educational, vocational, health and social services.

D. PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

22. The early years are critical in the overall development of a disabled child and for the fostering of positive attitudes towards the child. Specific programmes and training materials should be developed to address these needs during the formative infant and pre-school years.

23. Education at the primary, secondary and higher levels should be available to disabled persons within the regular educational system and in regular school settings, as well as in vocational training programmes. When such education is provided to deaf students, teachers and/or interpreters who are proficient in the indigenous sign language must be provided.

24. Special education programmes and schools that promote the indigenous sign language and the indigenous deaf culture must be available to deaf people. Deaf people should be employed in such programmes and schools.

25. Cost-effective alternatives to segregated school facilities should be developed and implemented by Governments at the national and local levels. These alternatives include special education teachers as consultants to regular education teachers, resource rooms with specialized personnel and materials, special classrooms in regular schools and interpreters for deaf students.

26. The education of disabled children should involve the co-operation and concerted efforts of health and social services, as well as of teachers and parents. It should provide support measures, such as technical aids, especially adapted pedagogical approaches, and incentives for teachers.

27. The content and qualify of education and training should ensure the acquisition of skills that are economically viable and that provide opportunities for work. Career education and vocational training programmes should be available to ensure the transition of disabled students into the economic mainstream.

28. In addition to being offered formal skills training and education, disabled persons should be offered training in social and self-help skills to prepare them for independent living. Special efforts should be made to promote education and skills training for disabled girls and women, in both urban and rural areas.

29. General teacher-training curricula should include a course of study in skills for teaching disabled children and young persons in regular schools.

30. Each Government should have a national plan for training and employing an adequate number of health, education and vocational professionals in rehabilitation. Persons with disabilities should be recruited for such training and employment.

31. In fields such as education, labour, health and social services, law, architecture and technical development, which are often involved in the different aspects of rehabilitation, professional training should include training on the rights and needs of disabled people. Professionals in these fields should also be made aware of the resources available for disabled persons so that appropriate referrals can be made or services provided.

32. Appropriate technology should be considered essential for the utilization of available resources. This may include simple, universally available equipment, as well as computer technology.

E. PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT

33. Disabled persons have the right to be trained for and to work on equal terms in the regular labour force. Community-based rehabilitation programmes should be encouraged to provide better job opportunities in developing countries. Use should be made of the vocational services, guidance and training, placement, employment and related services that already exist for workers in general. On-the-job training may be more effective than conventional training.

34. General development programmes that provide loans, training and equipment for income-generating activities should include disabled persons.

35. Employment opportunities can be promoted, primarily, by measures relating to employment and salary standards that apply to all workers and, secondarily, by measures offering special support and incentives. In addition to formal employment, opportunities should be broadened to include self-employment, co-operatives and other group income-generating schemes. Where special national employment drives have been launched for youth and unemployed persons, disabled persons should be included. Disabled persons should be actively recruited, and when a disabled candidate and a non-disabled candidate are equally qualified, the disabled candidate should be chosen.

36. Organizations of employers and of workers should adopt, in co-operation with organizations of disabled persons, policies that promote the training and employment of disabled persons, including women, and non-disabled persons on an equal basis.

37. Policies for affirmative action should be formulated and implemented to increase the employment of disabled women. Governments and non-governmental organizations should support the creation of income-generating projects involving disabled women.

F. PROVISIONS FOR FUNDING

38. In general, funding should be allocated through regular sectoral budgeting systems. A national rehabilitation fund may be established to facilitate the employment or self-employment of disabled persons. This fund could be used to cover the costs of training, equipment and initial capital outlay.

39. Similarly, funds should be established for loans to small-scale pilot projects at the grass-roots level; such funds could be administered locally with the use of simple procedures.

G. PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS

40. To increase community understanding of the rights, needs and potentials of disabled persons, collaborative efforts with disabled persons and their organizations are required to develop and promote a flow of information using mass media, especially film, television, radio and print media. In particular, information for disabled persons and their families on all aspects of living with a disability should be as clear and uncomplicated as possible.

41. Community awareness programmes should include specific strategies for the prevention of disability. Government efforts aimed at early identification, intervention and prevention should be strengthened through community awareness and community involvement in programmes on disability.

42. Persons with mental disabilities (mental retardation or mental illness) or multiple disabilities are among the most stigmatized groups of citizens. They have the right to make choices, take risks, control their own lives and live in the community. Their adult status, abilities and aspirations must be respected and reinforced by their inclusion in decision-making, although many may need individual advocacy to be clearly understood.

43. It should be acknowledged that people with mental and multiple disabilities benefit from education, skills training and work opportunities. For many of these people, opportunities need to be individualized. Support is required to help them and their families to establish and maintain a positive life-style.

44. The World Programme of Action should be translated into all national languages, through governmental action. Braille, large print and simplified versions should also be made available by the appropriate media to ensure as wide a distribution as possible to all citizens, including disabled persons, their families, and non-governmental and governmental organizations.

H. IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

45. Policies and programmes for human resources development concerning disabled persons should be based on an assessment of their needs and resources as well as on the potential of existing development programmes and services to meet those needs. The implementation of such policies and programmes should be periodically monitored, with adjustments made to ensure effective implementation.

46. Evaluation should be built into programmes at the planning stage so that their overall efficacy in fulfilling policy objectives can be assessed. Persons with disabilities should play an active role in developing the criteria for monitoring and evaluation.

47. Increased attention should be given to services for people with hearing, speech, mental, intellectual or multiple disabilities.

48. The requirements of particular groups, such as disabled children, disabled women, the disabled elderly, disabled migrants and refugees, should also be recognized and met.

49. Governmental and non-governmental organizations should utilize recent developments in education through communications media, also known as distance education, which has been found to be an appropriate methodology in human resources development in the field of disability.

50. The local use of appropriate technologies for producing such items as wheel chairs, prosthetic devices and mobility aids, as well as aids for hearing and seeing, should take into account the technical, socio-economic and cultural conditions in the particular society. Each country should have a national system for the delivery of rehabilitation aids.

I. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

51. Training programmes in human resources development in the field of disability should be strengthened by collaborative efforts at the regional and/or subregional levels. Such programmes should be co-ordinated through existing intergovernmental and regional organizations, including those of disabled persons.

52. International development aid projects should include a component specifically aimed at supporting organizations of disabled persons and training their members. In addition, employment opportunities should be made available to disabled individuals within these projects.

53. All international development assistance programmes directed at macro-level planning and development, such as those in agriculture or education, should include a specific component ensuring the participation of disabled persons in such programmes.

54. At both the national and international levels, Governments should strongly support collaboration with non-governmental agencies in specific areas of disability, to ensure co-ordination and to prevent duplication of services.

55. Linkages between organizations of disabled persons in developed and developing countries should be strengthened. This can be done through the exchange of information, training and meetings to provide forums for disabled persons to share experiences on strategic approaches. Workshops and field studies should be organized to train trainers and the management personnel of organizations of disabled persons.

56. Implementation of these Guidelines relies on effective action at the national level. This action should be supplemented by concerted efforts at the international level, particularly on the part of the United Nations and its focal point for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, as well as relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. National and international non-governmental organizations, in particular organizations of disabled persons, should be fully involved.

DOCUMENT A/44/756

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 102

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 102, the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 101 and 113 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/44/400) and a letter dated 24 October 1989 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/44/8).

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.19

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.19), entitled "International co-operation in combating organized crime", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, and orally revised it by replacing paragraph 1, which read:

> "1. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;",

with the following text:

> "1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;".

6. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.22

8. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.22) entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, El Salvador and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption and illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the decisions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders relating to organized crime,[18] as well as the views expressed on the matter by members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Convinced also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will, *inter alia*, explore the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in providing guidance and the co-ordinating role to be played by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, especially by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;

2. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate to that end with the Committee and to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, their proposals on strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime;

3. *Requests* the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Draft resolution II

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, as well as its pivotal role in the promotion of international co-operation in this field, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977 and 35/171 of 15 December 1980,

Emphasizing the importance of its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action,[15] adopted by consensus by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986, in which it invited Member States and the Secretary-General to ensure timely preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General[19] and approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and its resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, in which it stressed the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989 on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, the annex to which contains the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, 1989/59 of 24 May 1989 concerning the establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1989/62 of 24 May 1989 on concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action and 1989/67 of 24 May 1989 on domestic violence,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/134 of 24 May 1989 by which the Council accepted the invitation of the Government of Cuba to hold the Eighth Congress at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

Conscious that the convening of such a global meeting demonstrates the continuing interest and capacity of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scholars and experts to react to the challenge posed by the new forms and dimensions of criminality, both nationally and internationally,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to progress and the promotion of international co-operation in this field,

Appreciative of the success of all the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, which have been carried out in a spirit of mutual understanding, productive consensus and professional competence,

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[18] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

[19] E/1987/43.

Mindful of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which include the promotion of a more effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the pursuance of the highest standards of fairness, efficiency, humanity and professional conduct,

Aware that transnational criminality, particularly in its violent and organized forms, constitutes a serious threat to the development and security of nations,

Concerned about the increase in the incidence and seriousness of crime, both conventional and non-conventional, as well as juvenile delinquency, in many parts of the world, and its negative effects on the quality of life and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Also concerned about the level of the human and financial resources available to the United Nations in this field, taking into account the increased responsibilities and expanded mandates of the Organization,

Recognizing that constraints of an economic and technical nature impede many countries in their fight against crime, and that technological advances may not only entail dangers to the human environment but may also be utilized in the perpetration of sophisticated forms of crimes, against which criminal law can serve a useful function, including the penal protection of the environment,

Convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international co-operation and co-ordination at all levels in order to meet the challenge posed by contemporary crime,

Determined to improve joint action to achieve further progress in combating crime, particularly in its new forms and transnational dimensions, and in ensuring respect for the rule of law, as well as to increase the usefulness and impact of the Eighth Congress through the discussion and adoption of new important international instruments and heightened public awareness of the results of the Congress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/400) on the implementation of its resolution 43/99, in which, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders are summarized (*ibid.*, sect. III.A);

2. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the Milan Plan of Action and the importance of its goals, which include the strengthening of international co-operation and the enhancement of the United Nations role in this field;

3. *Urges* the international community to implement the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, together with the resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and invites those Governments that have not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the progress made in this regard;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the Eighth Congress will make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Approves* the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/68 and 1989/69, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to translate them into action;

6. *Acknowledges* the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which the Economic and Social Council has entrusted with developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and monitoring the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in this field and which is also the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Committee of a sub-committee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards;

8. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the formal establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Kampala;

9. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its sub-committee and to consider appropriate follow-up thereto by the Eighth Congress;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and the necessity of strengthening it in order to make it more responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States, whose stability and social peace, as well as law enforcement and judicial structures, may be undermined by the growing level and impact of criminality;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient for it to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by United Nations policy-making bodies, including the promotion of collaborative action by Governments on problems of mutual concern, evaluation research, the collection and dissemination of information, the preparation of reports and studies and technical co-operation activities, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme of work of the Branch is fully reflected in its management and staffing;

12. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the Secretariat towards the establishment of a global crime prevention and criminal justice information network (*ibid.*, sect. IV.C), urges governmental agencies concerned and criminal justice institutions to join the network, in view of its value, and requests the Secretary-General to secure adequate resources for its full development and functioning;

13. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, to give priority consideration to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work of its eleventh session, paying attention also to the operational aspects of the programme of work in crime prevention, with a view to assisting interested countries in developing self-reliant and adequate law enforcement and judicial structures through human resources development, the reinforcement of national machinery, the promotion of human rights, the organization of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration projects, and urges the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and other funding agencies

to continue to provide financial support and assistance for technical co-operation activities;

14. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to play an active role in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice, to allocate adequate resources and expertise for technical assistance activities, and to increase their support to the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to participate actively in the preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through the involvement of national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control, the submission of national position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, as appropriate, of national committees and focal points and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

16. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the two research workshops to be held during the Eighth Congress on the computerization of criminal justice information and alternatives to imprisonment by preparing research and technical papers and other information that would enable a substantive and fruitful exchange of national experiences in these areas;

17. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the Eighth Congress and to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

18. *Requests* the Eighth Congress, under item 3 of its provisional agenda, to give urgent attention to strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in pursuance of the recommendations of the preparatory meetings and of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which also emphasized, *inter alia*, the role of criminal law in environmental protection;

19. *Also requests* the Eighth Congress, under item 5 of its provisional agenda, to pay particular attention to the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities, and to propose viable control measures;

20. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to enable the Fund to undertake activities of assistance to countries requesting it;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, with a strengthened information programme, that the substantive and organizational work of the Eighth Congress is fully adequate for the successful outcome of the Congress, and to provide the required resources;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Eighth Congress and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, to be prepared in pursuance of resolution 22 of the Seventh Congress and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49, with a view to assessing the progress achieved and ensuring continuity between the congresses;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

DOCUMENT A/44/757

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 113

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 113, the item entitled "Families in the development process", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 101 and 102 at its 12th to 20th, 30th and 37th meetings, held between 18 and 26 October and on 2 and 9 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/407) on the preparation for and observance of an international year of the family.

4. At the 12th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.18), entitled "International Year of the Family", sponsored by Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam. Subsequently, El Salvador, Myanmar and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Netherlands, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Australia, New Zealand and Egypt made statements.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

The General Assembly,

Guided by the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Guided also by the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[5] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[6] according to which the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family,

Bearing in mind its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989 entitled "Achievement of social justice",

Bearing in mind also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[16] and recalling that by its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987 it endorsed for action the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[7] which called for social welfare policies to give greater attention to the family,

Recognizing the efforts of Governments at the local, regional and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play, and in raising awareness, increasing understanding and promoting policies that improve the position and well-being of the family,

Recalling its resolutions 42/134 of 7 December 1987 and 43/135 of 8 December 1988 on the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance to the family, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985, and taking note of Council resolution 1989/54 of 24 May 1989,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Taking note with interest and appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/135 (A/44/407),

1. *Proclaims* 1994 as International Year of the Family;

2. *Decides* that the major activities for the observance of the Year should be concentrated at the local, regional and national levels and assisted by the United Nations and its system of organizations, with a view to creating among Governments, policy-makers and the public a greater awareness of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;

3. *Endorses* the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year, as contained in the comprehensive outline of a possible programme for the International Year (*ibid.*, sect. IV);

4. *Invites* all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with Member States, concerned specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the area of family issues and to increase the dissemination of information on this subject;

7. *Designates* the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the co-ordinating body for the International Year of the Family;

8. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "International Year of the Family".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and draft decisions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 90 to 93, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 113.

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 90 (A/44/749, para. 17) were adopted without a vote and draft resolution IV was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 23 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 44/53 to 44/56.[20]

The draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 91 (A/44/750, paras. 8 and 9) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/57 and decision 44/421.[20]

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[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

The draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 92 (A/44/751, paras. 9 and 10) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/58 and decision 44/422.[20]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 93 (A/44/752, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/59.[20]

Draft resolutions I and II and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 97 (A/44/753, paras. 10 and 11) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/65 and 44/66 and decision 44/423.[20]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 99 (A/44/754, para. 13) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/67.[20]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 101 (A/44/755, para. 6) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/70.[20]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 102 (A/44/756, para. 10) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/71 and 44/72.[20]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 113 (A/44/757, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/82.[20]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (chap. V, sect. C)	90, 99	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/6/Rev.1	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	99	*Ibid., Supplement No. 6*
A/44/79-E/1989/8	National experience in promoting the co-operative movement: report of the Secretary-General	92	
A/44/86-E/1989/14	Report of the Secretary-General	92	
A/44/116-E/1989/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	97	
A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	97	
A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	97	
A/44/343	Note by the Secretary-General	97	
A/44/387	Policies and programmes involving young people—Participation, development, peace: report of the Secretary-General	93	
A/44/400	Report of the Secretary-General	102	
A/44/406	*Idem*	101	Replaced by A/44/406/Rev.1
A/44/406/Rev.1	*Idem*	101	
A/44/407	Preparation for and observance of an international year of the family: report of the Secretary-General	113	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	90-92	
A/44/420 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	99	
A/44/448	Letter dated 8 August 1989 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	92	
A/44/499	Letter dated 1 September 1989 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	92	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	90	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	90	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	90	
A/C.3/44/8	Letter dated 24 October 1989 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	102	
A/C.3/44/L.4	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for adoption	91	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/44/750, para. 8
A/C.3/44/L.5	*Idem*	97	For the text of the draft resolution, see A/44/753, para. 10, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.13	Draft resolution	90	See A/44/749, paras. 5 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.14	*Idem*	90	*Ibid.*, paras. 7, 8 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.15	*Idem*	99	See A/44/754, para. 5
A/C.3/44/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	99	*Ibid.*, paras. 5, 6, 9 and 13
A/C.3/44/L.16	Draft resolution	90	See A/44/749, paras. 11 and 17, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.17	*Idem*	93	See A/44/752, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/44/L.18	*Idem*	113	See A/44/757, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.3/44/L.19	*Idem*	102	See A/44/756, paras. 5, 6 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.20	*Idem*	101	See A/44/755, paras. 4 and 6
A/C.3/44/L.21	*Idem*	97	See A/44/753, paras. 7 and 10, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.22	*Idem*	102	See A/44/756, paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.23	*Idem*	92	See A/44/751, paras. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.3/44/L.24	*Idem*	90	See A/44/749, paras. 13 and 17, draft resolution IV

United Nations

Agenda items 94, 103 and 104*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 94: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Agenda item 103: Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

Agenda item 104: Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

- **(*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;**
- **(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;**
- **(*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;**
- **(*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;**
- **(*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas**

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DOCUMENT A/44/801*

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 94

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 94, the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 103 and 104 at its 21st to 28th, 36th and 49th meetings, held between 27 October and 20 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/44/416) and a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2).

4. At the 21st meeting, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund made introductory statements.

5. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.25), entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Subsequently, Niger, Samoa, Turkey and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 21st to 28th, 36th and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under item 94, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 95 to 97, and for the questions dealt with under items 103 and 104, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 94 and 95.

* Incorporating document A/44/801/Corr.1 of 12 December 1989.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/65 of 30 November 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities (A/44/416, annex),

Recognizing that research, training and information activities relating to women and development, the three main components of the programme of work of the Institute, have been further strengthened, thus reflecting the current trends with regard to mainstream developmental changes benefiting women and society,

Convinced that networking, the mode of operation of the Institute, has been consolidated by co-operative arrangements with organizations within and outside the United Nations system and that this could strengthen interaction between regions and countries with a view to integrating the participation and needs of women into mainstream development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and at the special importance attached to research, training, information, documentation and communication activities relating to women and development in order to contribute to the design of mainstream developmental policy;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Institute, in consultation with bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, has launched a new research programme for the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, as requested in resolution 42/65;

3. *Requests* the Institute to continue its research on the contribution of women to development, including the work of women in the informal sector of the economy, and the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, and to intensify its efforts to apply innovative training strategies with a view to strengthening national training capabilities, particularly in developing countries;

4. *Commends* the Institute for the priority that it has assigned to co-operation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and welcomes the ongoing consultations between the regional commissions and the Institute with a view to launching parallel activities relating to women and development;

5. *Notes* that in 1990 the Institute will observe the tenth anniversary of its establishment;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and organizations that have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute, thus expanding the scope of its research, training and information programmes relating to women and development;

7. *Renews its invitation* to States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to continue its research, training and information programmes, which are still of vital importance for the elaboration of improved methodological criteria relating to women and development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

DOCUMENT A/44/802

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 103

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 103, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 94 and 104 at its 21st to 28th, 36th and 49th meetings, held between 27 October and 20 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 21st meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund made introductory statements.

5. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.29), entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Myanmar, Poland, Suriname, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/44/L.40.

7. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, in particular resolution 43/100 of 8 December 1988, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/44 of 24 May 1989,

Recalling further the decisions taken on 7 and 8 March 1988 at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,[1]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on the ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Bearing in mind that 18 December 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session (A/44/38),

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/457) and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note also* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session;

6. *Endorses* general recommendation No. 10 of the Committee, made at its eighth session, on activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention (see A/44/38, sect. V), including the request that its report on the achievements of States parties and obstacles encountered by them in implementing the Convention be regularly updated, and requests that sufficient resources be provided for that purpose;

7. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as second and subsequent reports on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of the reports;

8. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

9. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee;

10. *Endorses* the proposal made by the Committee that a working group be convened to meet for three to five days prior to the ninth session of the Committee to prepare issues and questions relating to the second and subsequent periodic reports of the States parties to be considered at the ninth session of the Committee (*ibid.*, sect.II.B), and invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary action towards that end;

11. *Strongly encourages* the Committee to enhance its efforts to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports;

12. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General for full funding of the Committee and requests that the programme budget for 1990-1991 provide for attendance at all the Committee's meetings by relevant professional staff from the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

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[1] See CEDAW/SP/14.

[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

of the Secretariat, legal staff expert in human rights treaty implementation and adequate secretarial staff, and for the necessary facilities for the effective functioning of the Committee in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

13. *Welcomes* the steps already taken by the Secretary-General and requests him, in view of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on 18 December 1989, to facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Convention and the Committee, taking into account all the relevant general recommendations made by the Committee at its eighth session, in particular general recommendation No. 10;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for information;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session.

DOCUMENT A/44/803*

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 104

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 104, the item entitled:

"Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

"(*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

"(*b*) United Nations Development Fund for Women;

"(*c*) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

"(*d*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

"(*e*) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 94 and 103 at its 21st to 28th, 36th and 49th meetings, held between 27 October and 20 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 21st meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.26

5. At the 36th meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.26), entitled "United Nations Development Fund for Women", sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, India, Mexico, the Netherlands and Senegal.

6. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.27

7. At the 36th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.27), entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Ireland, Kenya, Myanmar, Peru, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"[*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 22 below, with the exception of the last preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1 to 3 and 5.*]

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/44/604), which states that of the twenty-four Under-Secretary-General positions, twenty-two are held by men and only two are held by women (8.3 per cent), seventeen Assistant Secretary-General positions are held by men and none by women, of the eighty-five D-2 positions, seventy-eight are held by men and seven by women (8.2 per cent) and of the two hundred and thirty-five D-1 positions, two hundred and twenty are held by men and fifteen by women (6.4 per cent),

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to increase his efforts to increase the number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate by women of 30 per cent by 1990;

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* Incorporating document A/44/803/Corr.1 of 12 December 1989.

“2. *Requests* that renewed efforts be made to ensure more equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution;

“3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take note of the view of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council that budgetary constraints should not impede the achievement of the goal of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat, in particular at the policy-making levels, as well as the career development of women already in the Secretariat, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, for consideration at its thirty-fourth session, a detailed programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, based on specific goals and appropriate monitoring to ensure a substantially higher rate of participation by women from all geographic regions, especially in senior-level posts, by 1995;”

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally revised paragraph 1 of the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The words “to increase” after the words “Charter of the United Nations,” were replaced by the words “to intensify”;

(*b*) The word “employed” was inserted after the words “the number of women”;

(*c*) The words “in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985” were inserted at the end of the paragraph.

She also orally revised paragraph 5 of the draft resolution by replacing the words “a detailed” by the words “an outline of a” after “at its thirty-fourth session,”.

8. At the 49th meeting, the representative of the United States of America further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the last preambular paragraph, the words “of 16 October 1989” were inserted after the words “of the Secretary-General”;

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the phrase “bearing in mind Article 101” was replaced by the phrase “in full conformity with Articles 8, 97 and 101”;

(*c*) In paragraph 2, the words “subject to Article 101 of the Charter” were added at the end of the paragraph;

(*d*) In paragraph 3, the word “within” was inserted after the words “Economic and Social Council that”, the words “should not impede” were deleted and the words “should not be impeded” were added at the end of the paragraph;

(*e*) In paragraph 5, the words “General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the appropriate bodies, including the” were inserted after the words “submit to the”.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Cameroon, Kenya, Greece, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Lesotho and the United States of America.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Netherlands, Japan and Morocco made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.28

12. At the 36th meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the Bahamas, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.28) entitled “Elderly women”. Subsequently, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Samoa and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic orally revised the draft resolution by inserting in paragraph 2, after the words “Commission on the Status of Women”, the phrase “, under the priority theme of development,”.

13. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.30

14. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.30) entitled “Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women”, and orally revised it by replacing the phrase “in 1992 and a final version in 1993” at the end of paragraph 16 by the phrase “in 1993 and a final version in 1994”.

15. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Malaysia further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) At the beginning of paragraph 5, the words “*Calls upon* the Commission” was replaced by “*Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it”;

(*b*) At the end of paragraph 13, the words “to be financed within existing resources and from voluntary and other contributions” were added.

16. A statement was made by the representative of Morocco.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution IV).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.31

19. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.31), entitled “Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas”, sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Viet Nam. Subsequently Benin, Bolivia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Mauritania, Niger, Norway, Samoa, Senegal, Suriname, Sweden and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Morocco orally revised the draft resolution by adding at the end of paragraph 2 (*b*), the words "at all levels".

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution V).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

22. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the decisions contained in its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984,

Emphasizing the catalytic role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in the United Nations system as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations and financial institutions and its support for innovative and experimental activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Reaffirming those dual priorities of the Fund, which would better position women for more effective participation in the development of their countries,

Recognizing the mainstream initiatives of the Fund to assist national machineries on women, ministries concerned with planning and other relevant ministries and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the concerns of women and to ensure their involvement in development programmes at all levels,

Noting the focused and proactive interventions of the Fund within its regional priority frameworks and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General (A/44/389) transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Notes* the Fund's continued co-operation with units concerned with issues relating to women and development throughout the United Nations system and with planning and sectoral ministries and national machineries on women in the development of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supports at the national, regional and global levels;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have pledged and contributed to the Fund (*ibid*., annex, appendices I-III);

5. *Commends* national committees for the Fund and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives in the development of education and public awareness programmes and resource mobilization on behalf of the Fund;

6. *Notes with concern* that the Fund's resources are still insufficient to enable it to implement fully its programmes and to preserve and augment its flexible approaches to supporting activities at the national, regional and global levels;

7. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and others to make substantial contributions to the Fund;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund, to be submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/125.

Draft resolution II

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in which importance is attached to the appointment of women at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Noting the deployment of a senior-level officer in a position designated as the focal point for women in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management, to be responsible for all aspects of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[3]

Recalling its resolutions 43/101 of 8 December 1988 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, 43/103 of 8 December 1988 and 43/224 C of 21 December 1988 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and 43/226 of 21 December 1988 on the United Nations common system, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/29 of 24 May 1989 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, as well as other related resolutions and decisions,

Recalling also the recommendations for action contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988,[4]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1989 on the composition of the Secretariat (A/44/604), in which it is stated that of the twenty-four Under-Secretary-General positions, twenty-two are held by men and only two are held by women (8.3 per cent), that seventeen Assistant Secretary-General positions are held by men and none by women, that of the eighty-five D-2 positions, seventy-eight are held by men and seven by women (8.2 per cent), and that of the two hundred and thirty-five D-1 positions, two hundred and twenty are held by men and fifteen by women (6.4 per cent),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in full conformity with Articles 8, 97 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to intensify his efforts to increase the number of women employed throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall rate of participation by women of 30 per cent by 1990, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

2. *Requests* that renewed efforts be made to ensure more equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, subject to Article 101 of the Charter;

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[3] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

[4] See A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take note of the view of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council that, within budgetary constraints, the achievement of the goal of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat, in particular at the policy-making levels, as well as the career development of women already in the Secretariat, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, should not be impeded;

4. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to continue to support efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the proportions of women in the Professional categories and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the appropriate bodies, including the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, an outline of a programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, based on specific goals and appropriate monitoring to ensure a substantially higher rate of participation by women from all geographic regions, especially in senior-level posts, by 1995;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women and to the General Assembly for consideration by the Third Committee, under the item on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

Draft resolution III

ELDERLY WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council requested the Commission on the Status of Women to devote particular attention to the current and future situation of elderly women in the world,

Recalling its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it was emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Aware that age segregation, in addition to sex stereotyping, makes the social and economic problems of elderly women even more acute, and that they are often viewed only as beneficiaries and not as contributors to development,

Also aware that statistics are an essential ingredient of planning and policy evaluation and that few statistics are available on the situation of elderly women,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the specialized agencies take the lead in recognizing the important contributions made by older women and their potential to participate in and shape the future of their societies;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, within available budgetary resources, to study questions arising from an in-depth analysis of the situation of women as they age, and to transmit the results of the study to the Commission on the Status of Women, under the priority theme of development, at its session in 1992, at which the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging[5] will also be observed;

3. *Invites* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the regional commissions, to pay specific attention to older women in their efforts to improve methodology for data-gathering on women;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations have made in calling attention to the specific needs of elderly women and encourages them to continue to co-operate with the international community on behalf of these women;

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations system to pay due attention in relevant activities to the importance of the role of elderly women, in all its interrelated aspects, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, 42/62 of 30 November 1987 and 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, co-operation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

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[5] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling that the Commission will hold in 1990 a session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/511);

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987,[6] in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction to the medium-term plan of the Organization for the period 1992-1997;

3. *Reaffirms* the urgent need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, within the framework of overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Notes* the preparations for the session of the Commission in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

7. *Requests* the Commission during its session in 1990 to consider the role of women in and their contribution to development so as to ensure adequate attention to issues concerning women in the process of preparing for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries and the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

8. *Also requests* the Commission to consider at its session in 1990 the question of holding in 1995 a world conference on women, at the lowest possible cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

10. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

11. *Also emphasizes* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

12. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

13. *Endorses* the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed within existing resources and from voluntary and other contributions;

14. *Takes note with interest* of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989 (see A/44/516, annex);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001, and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the environment and the full participation of women in decision-making;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[7] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, and giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force as well as to the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

17. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures when the required qualifications exist, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented countries;

18. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each

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[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2* (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] E/CN.6/1988/7.

level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 may be registered with regard to the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking Strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

Draft resolution V

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979, in which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,[*] and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the importance given to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2]

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29 of 26 May 1988, in which the Council urged Governments and development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the role of women in rural development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989 (see A/44/516, annex),

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women, especially in rural areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at improving further the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/44/516);

2. *Calls upon* Member States to make use of the report and the main conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, contained in the annex to the report, and to endeavour to reflect them, as appropriate, in national development strategies, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to:

(*a*) Setting up or strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women in order to ensure effective execution, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies in the field of rural development and, in particular, to strengthen liaison with agricultural and rural development institutions;

(*b*) Identifying and formulating more comprehensive priority development projects aimed at improving the situation of rural women and integrating them into national development plans at all levels;

(*c*) Taking measures designed to give rural women broader access to material and financial resources, that is, the provision of land, credit and loans, to promote the establishment and strengthening of rural women's associations and to encourage the development of women's co-operatives and other small enterprises;

3. *Requests* the organizations and funds of the United Nations system, donor organizations and countries to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women, and to provide, on request, training opportunities for national machineries in order to increase their effectiveness;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 94, 103 and 104.

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[*] See *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 94 (A/44/801, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/60.[9]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 103 (A/44/802, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/73.[9]

Draft resolutions I to V submitted in the report on agenda item 104 (A/44/803, para. 22) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/74 to 44/78.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/38	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session	103	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38*
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	103	
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	103	
A/44/389	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women	104	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the reprsentative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	94, 103 104	
A/44/416	Note by the Secretary-General	94	
A/44/457	Report of the Secretary-General	103	
A/44/511	*Idem*	104 (*a*)	
A/44/516	*Idem*	104 (*e*)	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	103, 104	
A/44/604	Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	104	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	94, 103, 104	
A/C.3/44/L.25	Draft resolution	94	See A/44/801, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/44/L.26	*Idem*	104	See A/44/803, paras. 5 and 22, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.27	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 7, 8 and 22, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.28	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 22, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.29	*Idem*	103	See A/44/802, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.3/44/L.30	*Idem*	104	See A/44/803, paras. 14, 15 and 22, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/44/L.31	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 19, 20 and 22, draft resolution V
A/C.3/44/L.40	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.29: note by the Secretary-General	103	

United Nations

Agenda items 95, 98, 106 to 108, 112, 114 and 115*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 95: Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year

Agenda item 98: International Covenants on Human Rights

Agenda item 106: Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Agenda item 107: Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Agenda item 108: Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child

Agenda item 112: Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Agenda item 114: Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

Agenda item 115: Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity

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Document A/44/736: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 108 14

Document A/44/827: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 112 20

Document A/44/828: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 114 23

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Document A/44/L.67: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela: draft resolution 29

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List of other documents pertaining to the items 30

DOCUMENT A/44/798

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 95

[Original: English]
[28 November 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 95, the item entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 98, 106 to 108, 112, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th and 52nd meetings, held between 8 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2) and a letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General (A/44/689-S/20921).

4. At the 36th meeting, the Assistant Director-General for Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization made an introductory statement.

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.57) entitled "International Literacy Year". Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, Niger, Pakistan, Samoa, Senegal and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 36th to 44th, 50th, 52nd, 54th and 56th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 43rd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 61st, 82nd, 97th, 99th and 100th meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 98, 106 to 108 and 112, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 97 to 101 and 106.

6. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling also that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade[3] and should become one of the objectives of the strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and the cultural and spiritual advancement of society,

Convinced that literacy, especially functional literacy and adequate education, represents an indispensable element for development and for the harnessing of science, technology and human resources for economic and social progress,

Confident that International Literacy Year will offer a unique opportunity for mobilizing efforts at the national, regional and international levels to combat illiteracy,

Welcoming the programme for International Literacy Year prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recognizing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Director-General to ensure adequate preparation for International Literacy Year;

2. *Commends* those Governments which have established national committees or similar structures for International Literacy Year and which have launched national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their contribution to the preparation for International Literacy Year;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the active involvement of many non-governmental organizations in preparatory activities for International Literacy Year and, in particular, the establishment of the International Task Force on Literacy;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held in Thailand in March 1990 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank;

6. *Invites* Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures with a view to achieving the objectives of International Literacy Year;

7. *Also invites* Governments that have not yet done so to establish a programme of measures for enhancing literacy and functional literacy for the period up to the year 2000 along the lines of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;[4]

8. *Appeals* to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to local, national and regional initiatives to promote literacy;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give wide publicity to the activities and measures to be undertaken during International Literacy Year;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Literacy Year".

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See resolution 35/56, annex.

[4] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-fifth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 71.

DOCUMENT A/44/824

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 98

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 98, the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 106 to 108, 112, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th, 52nd and 54th meetings, held between 8 and 24 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50, 52 and 54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee of a letter he had received from the Chairman of the Human Rights Committee regarding paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report of the Committee (A/44/40).

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.42

6. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.42) entitled "Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty". Subsequently, Greece joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 52nd meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Botswana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia, China, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Afghanistan, Guatemala, Somalia and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 55 to 28, with 45 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Comoros, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen.

Abstaining: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Paraguay, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

9. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Senegal, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Bangladesh, Japan, Zaire and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.46

10. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.46) entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights". Subsequently El Salvador, Guatemala and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.48

12. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Nicaragua, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.48) entitled "Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights". Subsequently, Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by inserting, in paragraph 5, the words "in co-operation with the" after "United Nations,".

14. At the 52nd meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 24 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

16. At the same meeting, the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and Japan made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.49 and Rev.1

17. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Morocco and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.49) entitled "Need to ensure a healthy environment for the well-being of individuals", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Text of the third preambular paragraph and paragraphs 3 and 4 identical to the corresponding paragraphs of the draft resolution in paragraph 19 below.*]

"*Recalling* that in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,

"*Recognizing* the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms in all their aspects and, *inter alia*, in their socio-economic and environmental aspects,

"*Recalling* the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[5] adopted on 16 June 1972, which states that both aspects of man's environment, the natural and man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights—even the right to life itself,

"*Recalling also* the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[6] which recognizes that the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment brought together the industrialized and developing countries to delineate the rights of the human family to a healthy and productive environment,

"*Considering* that meeting the aspirations of individuals for a better and healthy environment is an essential element of the realization of the right to development,

"1. *Recognizes* that every individual is entitled to live in an environment adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family;

"2. *Calls upon* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental questions to endeavour to guarantee to everyone a better and healthy environment;".

Subsequently, Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.49/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Following a statement by the representative of Brazil, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the revised draft resolution to a later meeting.

19. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Guinea, introduced revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.49/Rev.1, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* that, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] 'everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family',

"*Recognizing* the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms in all their aspects,

"*Considering* that a better and healthier environment can help to contribute towards the full enjoyment of human rights by all,

"*Recalling* the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,[5] adopted on 16 June 1972, which states that both aspects of man's environment, the natural and man-made, are essential to his well-being,

"*Recalling also* the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[6] which recognizes that the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment brought together the industrialized and developing countries to tackle the questions related to a healthy and productive environment,

"*Considering* that meeting the aspirations of individuals for a better and healthier environment plays an important role for the full realization of economic and social rights,

"1. *Recognizes* that every individual is entitled to live in an environment adequate for the health and well-being of himself/herself and of his/her family;

"2. *Calls upon* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental questions to endeavour to ensure a better and healthier environment;

"3. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, through its Sub-Commission, to consider studying the effects of environmental degradation on the full enjoyment of the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of individuals and to report on it to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

"4. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled 'Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms'."

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.49/Rev.1, which were contained in document A/C.3/44/L.76 and read as follows:

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[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[6] See A/42/427, annex.

"1. Replace, in the title, the words 'a healthy environment' by the words 'healthier standards of living';

"2. Insert a new preambular paragraph between the second and third preambular paragraphs, to read as follows:

> '*Reaffirming* that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which those rights and freedoms can be fully realized,';

"3. Replace the words 'a better and healthier environment can help to contribute towards the' by the words 'better and healthier standards of living are needed to ensure the', in the third preambular paragraph;

"4. Delete the fourth preambular paragraph;

"5. Delete the fifth preambular paragraph;

"6. Replace the last preambular paragraph by the following:

> '*Considering* that meeting the aspirations of individuals for better and healthier standards of living should constitute one of the basic objectives of a new international order predicated on justice, peace and development for all,';

"7. Replace the words 'live in an environment', in paragraph 1, by the words 'freedom from fear and want, as well as to a standard of living';

"8. Replace the words 'environmental questions to endeavour to ensure a better and healthier environment', in paragraph 2, by the words 'social and humanitarian questions to endeavour to promote better and healthier standards of living, particularly in developing countries';

"9. Delete the words 'through its Sub-Commission' in paragraph 3 and replace the last part of the same paragraph, starting from the words 'environmental degradation', by 'the deterioration of standards of living, particularly in developing countries, on the full enjoyment of human rights'."

21. At the same meeting also, following a proposal by the representative of Peru, and a statement by the representative of Mongolia, the Committee decided to defer consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.49/Rev.1 and the amendments thereto (A/C.3/44/L.76) until the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly. The representative of Brazil made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50 and Rev.1

22. On 15 November 1989, a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.50), entitled "Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was issued. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1 to 3.*]

"1. *Expresses its concern* at the extensive occurrence in many parts of the world of the use of force against and the detention of persons who exercise the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. *Calls upon* all States faced with peaceful assemblies and demonstrations to respect generally accepted norms of international law;

"3. *Appeals* to all States to ensure respect for the rights of all persons who exercise the right to freedom of opinion and expression and, where any persons have been detained solely for exercising the right to freedom of opinion and expression as laid down in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] to release them immediately."

At the 50th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Guatemala and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

"*Aware* of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

"*Recalling* articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2]

"*Mindful* of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[7]

"*Noting* the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, most recently its resolution 1989/31 of 6 March 1989, on the right to freedom of opinion and expression,

"*Seriously concerned* over recent reports from different regions of the world on the quelling of peaceful assemblies and demonstrations,

"1. *Expresses its concern* at the occurrence of the use of force against and the detention of persons who exercise the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

"2. *Calls upon* all States to respect existing international standards in the field of human rights relating to the freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;

"3. *Appeals* to all States to ensure respect for the rights of all persons who exercise the right to freedom of opinion and expression and, where any persons have been detained solely for exercising the right to freedom of opinion and expression, to release them immediately."

23. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution to a later meeting.

24. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1, which were contained in document A/C.3/44/L.77.

25. At the same meeting, the representative of China, on behalf of Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia,

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[7] Resolution 34/169, annex.

Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, introduced the amendments contained in document A/C.3/44/L.77, which read as follows:

"A. PREAMBLE

"1. Add a new preambular paragraph after the first preambular paragraph to read as follows:

'*Recalling* the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations,';

"2. Insert, at the end of the second preambular paragraph, the following:

'and to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights,';

"3. Add a new preambular paragraph after the fourth preambular paragraph to read as follows:

'*Reaffirming* its support for and adherence to the Charter and urging all States to abide by its provisions, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, to refrain from the threat or use of force, to settle disputes peacefully, to adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and co-operation among States, and to comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,';

"4. Add a new preambular paragraph after the fifth preambular paragraph to read as follows:

'*Recognizing* the legitimacy of the struggles against *apartheid*, racial discrimination in all its forms, foreign occupation and domination,';

"5. Replace the last preambular paragraph by the following:

'*Recalling* the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty contained in its resolution 2131 (XX) adopted on 21 December 1965, in accordance with which no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State,'."

"B. OPERATIVE PART

"1. Replace paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following:

'1. *Calls upon* all States to respect the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

'2. *Also calls upon* all States to support the just struggles against *apartheid*, racial discrimination, in all its forms, foreign occupation and domination through various means, including peaceful assemblies and demonstrations;';

"2. Add three new paragraphs after paragraph 2 to read as follows:

'3. *Condemns* use of force by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, who carried on non-violent and peaceful demonstrations;

'4. *Condemns* the policy of *apartheid* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;

'5. *Reaffirms* that no State shall organize, assist, forment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State;';

"3. Renumber the last paragraph accordingly."

26. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq moved, under rule 117 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that the debate should be closed and that immediate action should be taken.

27. The representative of Egypt made a statement in support of the motion made by the representative of Iraq.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on a point of order, moved, under rule 113 of the rules of procedure, that a ruling by the Committee should be made to consider document A/C.3/44/L.77 as a new proposal and not as an amendment to draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1.

29. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of China and Cameroon and by the Chairman, the Committee proceeded to vote on the motion proposed by the representative of the Netherlands. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 85 to 30, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining. Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Malawi, Nigeria, Poland, Singapore.

30. After the motion was rejected, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1 and withdrew the draft resolution.

31. The representative of China proposed that since draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.50/Rev.1 had been withdrawn,

no action should be taken on the amendments contained in document A/C.3/44/L.77.

32. Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and Cameroon.

33. The representatives of Costa Rica and Iraq spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

34. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948,

Recalling also article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contained in the annex to its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966,

Mindful of its decision 35/437 of 15 December 1980, reaffirmed in its resolution 36/59 of 25 November 1981, to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Mindful also of its resolution 37/192 of 18 December 1982, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol and its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the idea further,

Taking note of the comparative analysis prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[8]

Taking note also of the views expressed by Governments in favour of and against the death penalty and of their comments and observations regarding such a second optional protocol, as reproduced in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[9]

Referring to its decision 42/421 of 7 December 1987, and to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/25 of 6 March 1989 and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/139 of 24 May 1989, pursuant to which the comparative analysis and the draft second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, were transmitted to the General Assembly for suitable action,

Wishing to give States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that choose to do so the opportunity to become parties to a second optional protocol to that convention,

Having considered the draft second optional protocol,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol.

ANNEX

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The States Parties to the present Protocol,

Believing that abolition of the death penalty contributes to enhancement of human dignity and progressive development of human rights,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] adopted on 10 December 1948 and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] adopted on 16 December 1966,

Noting that article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights refers to abolition of the death penalty in terms that strongly suggest that abolition is desirable,

Convinced that all measures of abolition of the death penalty should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life,

Desirous to undertake hereby an international commitment to abolish the death penalty,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. No one within the jurisdiction of a State Party to the present Protocol shall be executed.

2. Each State Party shall take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within its jurisdiction.

Article 2

1. No reservation is admissible to the present Protocol, except for a reservation made at the time of ratification or accession that provides for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

2. The State Party making such a reservation shall at the time of ratification or accession communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the relevant provisions of its national legislation applicable during wartime.

3. The State Party having made such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any beginning or ending of a state of war applicable to its territory.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Protocol shall include in the reports they submit to the Human Rights Committee, in accordance with article 40 of the Covenant, information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the present Protocol.

Article 4

With respect to the States Parties to the Covenant that have made a declaration under article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications when a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 5

With respect to the States Parties to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted on 16 December 1966, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 6

1. The provisions of the present Protocol shall apply as additional provisions to the Covenant.

2. Without prejudice to the possibility of a reservation under article 2 of the present Protocol, the right guaranteed in article 1, paragraph 1, of

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[8] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/20.

[9] A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2, A/37/407 and Add.1 and A/44/592 and Add.1.

the present Protocol shall not be subject to any derogation under article 4 of the Covenant.

Article 7

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed the Covenant.

2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States that have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

(*a*) Reservations, communications and notifications under article 2 of the present Protocol;

(*b*) Statements made under article 4 or 5 of the present Protocol;

(*c*) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 7 of the present Protocol;

(*d*) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 8 thereof.

Article 11

1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986, 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986, 42/103 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987 and 43/114 of 8 December 1988 and taking note of the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee at its 891st meeting, on 5 April 1989 (A/44/40, annex VI), under article 40, paragraph 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2]

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/44/441),

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,[2]

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee (A/44/40) and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session,[10]

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling with satisfaction the results of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[11]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions (*ibid.*), including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session, including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their functions;

4. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

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[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22).

[11] See HRI/MC/1988/CRP.1.

6. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

7. *Commends* the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

9. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

12. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

13. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;

14. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Draft resolution III

INDIVISIBILITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[12]

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Also recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985, 41/117 of 4 December 1986, 42/102 of 7 December 1987 and 43/113 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

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[12] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in disarmament would considerably promote progress in development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985,[13] 1986/15 of 10 March 1986,[14] 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987,[15] and 1988/22 and 1988/23 of 7 March 1988,[16] and taking note of Commission resolutions 1989/12 and 1989/13 of 2 March 1989,[17] in which it is stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

5. *Requests* the organs of the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations, to pay equal attention to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

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[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[14] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[15] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[16] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[17] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/44/825

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 106

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 106, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 107, 108, 112, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th and 52nd meetings, held between 8 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.58) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance". Subsequently, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 43/108 of 8 December 1988, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/55 of 8 March 1988[16] and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/142 of 27 May 1988, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief by, *inter alia*, engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration, including the Second International Conference on Ways to Promote the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, held at Warsaw from 14 to 18 May 1989;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

10. *Recalls with satisfaction* the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, intends to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of drafting a binding international instrument on freedom of religion or belief, and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

DOCUMENT A/44/826

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 107

[Original: English]
[5 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 107, the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 106, 108, 112, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th and 52nd meetings, held between 8 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.54

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.54), entitled "Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files", sponsored by France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 52nd meeting, following statements by the representative of Egypt and by its Secretary, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.55

7. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.55) entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments". Subsequently, Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.56

9. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.56) entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments". Subsequently, Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

GUIDELINES FOR THE REGULATION OF COMPUTERIZED PERSONAL DATA FILES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/43 of 6 March 1989[17] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/78 of 24 May 1989, entitled "Guidelines on the use of computerized personal data files",

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for his report on the draft guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files;[18]

2. *Conveys its thanks* to the Governments that have communicated to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on the draft guidelines (see A/44/606 and Add.1);

3. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session a revised version of the draft guidelines, taking into account, *inter alia*, those comments and suggestions;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to examine the revised draft guidelines and, once it has examined and, if necessary, modified them, to transmit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for final adoption.

Draft resolution II

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

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[18] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/22.

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[12]

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used to promote the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and to improve the living standards of all people,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

1. *Reaffirms* the value of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

3. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his or her inherent right to life, and calls upon them to do their utmost to assist in protecting the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,[19] 1984/29 of 12 March 1984,[20] 1986/11 of 10 March 1986[14] and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988;[16]

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

Draft resolution III

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to promote and respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of everyone, including disadvantaged people, such as those suffering from mental illness,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[21]

Recalling also its resolution 43/109 of 8 December 1988, in which it welcomed the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-fifth session, in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40 of 6 March 1989,[17] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/76 of 24 May 1989, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care submitted by the Sub-Commission,[22] with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

Expressing its belief that all mentally ill persons should be treated with humanity and the respect due the inherent dignity of the human person,

Reaffirming its conviction that the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,[23] is a violation of their human rights,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for principles and guarantees to protect persons suffering from mental disorder or detained on the grounds of mental ill-health;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, and urges that group to examine expeditiously the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-sixth session, in the light of the deliberations and recommendations of the open-ended

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[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[20] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[21] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[22] See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/23, sect. IV.

[23] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.

working group, with a view to submitting the draft body of principles and guarantees to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENT A/44/736*

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 108

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 108, the item entitled "Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 106, 107, 112, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 44th meetings, held between 8 and 15 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-44).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.3/44/L.45

5. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/44/L.45) entitled "Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child", by which article 43 of the draft convention on the rights of the child, as contained in document A/44/616, would be amended.

6. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/44/L.47) of the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

7. At its 44th meeting, following a statement with regard to procedure by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee adopted the draft decision by 137 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

8. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.44

9. At the 44th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the statement (A/C.3/44/L.47) of the programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.3/44/L.45 applied also to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.44.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.44 entitled "Convention on the Rights of the Child". Subsequently, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau and Honduras joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Sweden, Chile and Honduras, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 13 below).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Zambia (also on behalf of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe), the Netherlands, Brazil, Jamaica, Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, Jordan, Japan and Israel explained their position.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, especially resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978 and 43/112 of 8 December 1988, and those of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council related to the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/57 of 8 March 1989,[17] by which the Commission decided to transmit the draft convention on the rights of the child, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/79 of 24 May 1989,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

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* Incorporating document A/44/736/Corr.1 of 20 November 1989.

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of that of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make a positive contribution to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child[24] and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission on Human Rights for having concluded the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expresses the hope that it will come into force at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for dissemination of information on the Convention;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting its understanding;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

ANNEX

Convention on the Rights of the Child

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and work of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924[25] and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959[24] and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24),[2] in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10)[2] and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",[26]

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally;[27] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules);[28] and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,[29]

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

Article 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights,

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[24] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

[25] See League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 21*, October 1924, p. 43.

[26] Resolution 1386 (XIV), third preambular paragraph.

[27] Resolution 41/85, annex.

[28] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[29] Resolution 3318 (XXIX).

States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

Article 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law, without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances, personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(*a*) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(*b*) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(*a*) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(*b*) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(*c*) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(*d*) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(*e*) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents, or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, *inter alia*, foster placement, *kafalah* of Islamic law, adoption or, if necessary, placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(*a*) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(*b*) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of the child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(*c*) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(*d*) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(*e*) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(*a*) To diminish infant and child mortality;

(*b*) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;

(*c*) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

(*d*) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

(*e*) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(*f*) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(*a*) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

(*b*) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

(*c*) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(*d*) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

(*e*) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(*a*) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(*b*) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(*c*) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(*d*) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(*e*) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

(*a*) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;

(*b*) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;

(*c*) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(*a*) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(*b*) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(*c*) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(*a*) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;

(*b*) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(*c*) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(*d*) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(*a*) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(*b*) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(*a*) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(*b*) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conductive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

(*a*) The law of a State Party; or

(*b*) International law in force for that State.

Part II

Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration

of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(*a*) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(*b*) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(*a*) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(*b*) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(*c*) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly that it request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(*d*) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

PART III

Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DOCUMENT A/44/827

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 112

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 112, the item entitled "Torture and

other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 106 to 108, 114 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th and 52nd meetings, held between 8 and 22 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.51

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.51) entitled "Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia". Subsequently, Burundi, Guatemala, Mali and Somalia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.52

7. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.52) entitled "Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". Subsequently, El Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.53

9. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.53) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture". Subsequently, Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution III).

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

12. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/134 of 8 December 1988 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/4 of 23 February 1989,[17]

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[30] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[31] and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,[24]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/623) and in particular the conclusion that torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of children and young people have continued unabated during the period under review (*ibid.*, para. 15),

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. *Vigorously condemns* the *apartheid* racist régime for the increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

3. *Reiterates its demand* for the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa;

4. *Demands* the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;

5. *Reiterates its request* to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Human Rights to pay special attention to the children of Namibia who have been victims of torture, detention and other inhuman treatment by the *apartheid* régime, with a view to rehabilitating them;

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[30] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[31] Resolution 39/46, annex.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

Draft resolution II

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986, 42/123 of 7 December 1987 and 43/132 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987[15] and 1988/36 of 8 March 1988,[16] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/29 of 6 March 1989,[17]

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[7] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[21]

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[32]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1988/32 of 8 March 1988,[16] to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee against Torture (A/44/46 and Corr.1);

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/44/443);

3. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, to enable it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and appeals to all States parties not to take any measures that might impair the financing of all the functions of the Committee under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its decision to revise its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties (A/44/46 and Corr.1, sect. II, para. 32);

5. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by the Committee against Torture of its rules of procedure (*ibid.*, sect. IV and annex IV);

6. *Welcomes* the exchange of views that has taken place between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture and requests that this exchange be continued;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

9. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

11. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

Draft resolution III

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[30]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[31]

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[32] Resolution 43/173, annex.

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/708),

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

DOCUMENT A/44/828*

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 114

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 114, the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 106 to 108, 112 and 115 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th, 54th and 56th meetings, held between 8 and 27 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50, 54 and 56).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/454 and Corr.1) concerning ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and a letter dated 26 April 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General (A/44/254-S/20607).

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.59

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United States of America and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.59) entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections". Subsequently, Guatemala and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Aware* of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,
>
> "*Noting* that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,
>
> "*Condemning* the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other

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* Incorporating document A/44/828/Corr.1 of 15 December 1989.

opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

"*Considering* that the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* is a gross violation of the principle of universal and equal suffrage and has been overwhelmingly rejected by the international community,

"*Recalling* that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

"*Recognizing* that there is no single political system or electoral method which is equally suited to all nations and their people, and that national decisions with respect to implementing the principle of periodic and genuine elections legitimately lead to alternative approaches which have different advantages and merits,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988,

"*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[17]

"1. *Underscores* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

"2. *Stresses* its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

"3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process which accommodates distinct alternatives, and that this process should provide an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others;

"4. *Recognizes* that the international community's efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States;

"5. *Underscores* the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

"6. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

"7. *Rejects* the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* as an abhorrent expression of a fundamentally oppressive and flagrantly inhuman political system;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ask the Governments of Member States for their comments and views on the framework for future efforts annexed to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 and to report on his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to continue its consideration of appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"10. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections'."

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "and that national decisions with respect to implementing the principle of periodic and genuine elections legitimately lead to alternative approaches which have different advantages and merits" were deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 4, the word "sovereign" was inserted after the words "each State's";

(*c*) In paragraph 9, the phrase "in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States," was inserted after "genuine elections,".

7. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Cameroon, on behalf of his country and China, Cuba, Ghana, Iraq, Lesotho, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.59, which were contained in document A/C.3/44/L.72 and by which:

(*a*) Paragraph 3 would be amended to read as follows:

"3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others, within constitutional and national legislation;"

(*b*) Paragraph 8 would be deleted and the remaining paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

8. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution, as orally revised, and the proposed amendments thereto, to a later meeting.

9. At the 56th meeting, the representative of the United States of America informed the Committee that the sponsors of the draft resolution had decided not to oppose the proposed amendments.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and as amended, without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cameroon, the Netherlands and Morocco.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.60 and Rev.1

12. On 15 November 1989, a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.60), entitled "Respect for the national sovereignty and self-determination of peoples in the exercise of the holding

of elections", sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was issued. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

"*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"*Reiterating* its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recalling* the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, where it is established that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

"*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

"*Also reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

"*Recognizing* that respect for national sovereignty and self-determination of peoples constitutes the essential base for the effective holding of elections,

"*Also recognizing* that there is no unique pattern of electoral processes or self-determination of peoples to determine their political and economic system, and that these are conditioned by historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

"1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the sovereign right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"2. *Reaffirms* that it is the concern solely of Governments to determine the establishment of methods and institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

"3. *Also reaffirms* that Governments' activities that directly or indirectly impede the free development of the electoral processes or self-determination of peoples, in particular of the developing countries, and that are intended to sway the results of these processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

"4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to elect or determine their political, economic and social system, and to refrain from undertaking actions to undermine the elections in other countries;

"5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of covert support for political parties or groups, contrary to the national legislation of those countries involved in electoral processes;

"6. *Condemns* the acts of armed aggression or threat of the use of force against Governments or the life of their legitimate leaders;

"7. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

"8. *Reaffirms once again* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference;

"9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and self-determination of peoples regarding the holding of elections, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections'."

At the 50th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Afghanistan, Angola, China, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Romania, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.60/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes". The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 17 below, with the exception of the third and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.*]

"*Reiterating* its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recognizing* that respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State constitutes a fundamental basis for the effective holding of elections,

"4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system, and to refrain from undertaking actions to undermine the electoral processes in other countries;

"5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups, contrary to the national legislation of those countries involved in electoral processes;

"6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, Governments or their legitimate leaders;".

13. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.60/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "*Reiterating*" was replaced by the words "*Also recalling*";

(*b*) The seventh preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

"*Recognizing* that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,";

(*c*) Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 were replaced by the following:

"4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

"5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

"6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;".

14. At the same meeting, the representatives of El Salvador and France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

15. At the same meeting also, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 100 to 24, with 11 abstentions[13] (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Hungary, Malta, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Zaire.

16. The representatives of Turkey and New Zealand made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

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[13] The delegation of Honduras subsequently informed the Committee that it had decided not to participate in the action taken on the draft resolution.

Condemning the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* is a gross violation of the principle of universal and equal suffrage and has been overwhelmingly rejected by the international community,

Recalling that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people,

Recalling its resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[17]

1. *Underscores* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

2. *Stresses* its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others within the constitution and national legislation;

4. *Recognizes* that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States;

5. *Underscores* the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

6. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

7. *Rejects* the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* as an abhorrent expression of a fundamentally oppressive and flagrantly inhuman political system;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to continue its consideration of appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

Draft resolution II

RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES IN THEIR ELECTORAL PROCESSES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, where it is established that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to

respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Affirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

3. *Also affirms* that any extraneous activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa;

8. *Reaffirms once again* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

DOCUMENT A/44/829

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 115

[Original: English]
[4 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 115, the item entitled "Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 95, 98, 106 to 108, 112 and 114 at its 36th to 43rd, 50th, 54th and 56th meetings, held between 8 and 27 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50, 54 and 56).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.61) entitled "Human rights based on solidarity", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* that the promotion and protection of human rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco and reflected in numerous international instruments, are a fundamental purpose of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[2] and all other international instruments adopted by the United Nations with reference to human rights,

"*Stressing* that the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

"*Bearing in mind* that social changes, as well as improvements in science and technology, have shown the necessity of strengthening international solidarity and developing further international standards of human rights,

"*Convinced* that the severe suffering of innumerable human beings throughout the world, particularly those in conditions of extreme poverty, calls for the strengthening of a common sense of human solidarity,

"*Affirming* that every human being of present or future generations has the right to live in peace, to develop his own unique individuality, to live in a clean and healthy environment, to receive humanitarian assistance and to enjoy all the benefits deriving from the common heritage of mankind, "1. *Recognizes* that the rights to peace, individual development, a clean and healthy environment, humanitarian assistance and the enjoyment of the benefits of the common heritage of mankind should be considered by all appropriate means;

"2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to obtain the views of States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, on the matters considered in paragraph 1 of the present resolution, and to report its findings to the Economic and Social Council at its first session of 1990;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity'."

6. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.61/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman, the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the revised draft resolution to a later meeting.

8. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.61/Rev.1.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below).

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED ON SOLIDARITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and other international instruments adopted by the United Nations concerning human rights,

Stressing that respect for the inherent dignity and for the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Convinced that the severe suffering of innumerable human beings throughout the world, particularly those in conditions of extreme poverty, calls for the strengthening of a common sense of human solidarity,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to obtain from States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as from other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, their views and to study the question;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Human rights based on solidarity".

DOCUMENT A/44/L.67

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*4 September 1990*]

ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the letters dated 23 June (A/44/965 and Corr.1, annex) and 9 August 1990 (A/44/973, annex II) from the President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General, in which she requested the assistance of the United Nations in order to achieve the peaceful and adequate development of the forthcoming electoral process,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of the people of Haiti to choose and to participate freely in the determination of their own destiny without any external interference,

Considering that the forthcoming general elections will be an important step towards establishing representative democracy in Haiti,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with regional organizations and Member States, to provide the broadest possible support to the Haitian Government in meeting to the extent possible the following requests:

(*a*) A nucleus of observers that would arrive in Haiti prior to voter registration and would leave only after the elections;

(*b*) Additional observers at the time of the elections and voter registration;

(*c*) Assistance to the Co-ordinating Committee for the security of the elections, to be provided by high-level advisers;

(*d*) Observation of the implementation of the electoral security plans by specialized staff with solid experience in the public order field;

2. *Urges* the international community and relevant international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with Haiti in order to support Haiti's economic and social development efforts;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report on agenda item 108 (A/44/736, para. 13) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/25.[34]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 95, 98, 106, 107, 112, 114 and 115.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 95 (A/44/798, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/127.[34]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 98 (A/44/824, para. 34) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 59 votes to 26, with 48 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote; and draft resolution III was adopted by 124 votes to none, with 23 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/128 to 44/130.[34]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 106 (A/44/825, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/131.[34]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 107 (A/44/826, para. 11) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/132 to 44/134.[34]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 112 (A/44/827, para. 12) were adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/143 to 44/145.[34]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 114 (A/44/828, para. 17) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without a vote and draft resolution II was adopted by 113 votes to 23, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 44/146 and 44/147.[34]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 115 (A/44/829, para. 11) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/148.[34]

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 114 and to consider it in plenary meeting (see decision 44/402 D[34]).

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 17 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of the question dealt with in draft resolution A/44/L.67.

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* Recorded vote.

[34] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (chap. V, sect. A)	98, 108	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/40	Report of the Human Rights Committee	98	*Ibid., Supplement No. 40*
A/44/46 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee against Torture	112	*Ibid., Supplement No. 46* and corrigendum
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	112	
A/44/190 and Corr.1	Letter dated 27 March 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	112	
A/44/240 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted at the 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Budapest from 10 to 18 March 1989	108	
A/44/254-S/20607	Letter dated 26 April 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	114	
A/44/271 and Corr.1	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/300	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/306	Letter dated 2 June 1989 from the representative of Saint Lucia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Castries on 8 and 9 May 1989	108	
A/44/310	Letter dated 8 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/327	Letter dated 14 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/330 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/331	Letter dated 19 June 1989 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	98	
A/44/336	Letter dated 20 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/342	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/346	Letter dated 23 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/348	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/360	Letter dated 29 June 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/364-S/20706	Letter dated 27 June 1989 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report issued pursuant to the recommendation of the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its ninety-first session under resolution 4907 of 30 March 1989	98	
A/44/393	Letter dated 14 July 1989 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	108	
A/44/405	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	95, 98, 107, 115	
A/44/411	Letter dated 21 July 1989 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/412	Letter dated 24 July 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/441	Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General	98	
A/44/443	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General	112	
A/44/454 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	114	
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989	112	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	98, 107, 115	
A/44/592 and Add.1	Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General	98	
A/44/606 and Add.1	Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files: report of the Secretary-General	107	
A/44/616	Note by the Secretary-General	108	
A/44/618	Letter dated 6 October 1989 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	106	
A/44/623	Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia: report of the Secretary-General	112	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/662	Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: note by the Secretary-General	98	
A/44/666-S/20912	Letter dated 19 October 1989 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	106	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20912
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	95, 98, 108	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	98, 106	
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	112, 115	
A/44/708	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General	112	
A/44/710-S/20948	Letter dated 3 November 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	98	
A/44/806	Letter dated 22 November 1989 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	108	
A/44/838-S/21003	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	98	*Ibid.*, document S/21003
A/44/839-S/21004	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	115	
A/44/870	Note verbale dated 19 November 1989 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	108	
A/44/882	Letter dated 14 December 1989 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	114	
A/44/965 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Letter dated 17 July 1990 from the representatives of the Bahamas, Colombia and Haiti to the President of the General Assembly	114	
A/44/973	Letter dated 20 August 1990 from the representative of Barbados to the Secretary-General	114	
A/44/979	Letter dated 17 September 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	114	
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A/C.3/44/7	Note verbale dated 24 October 1989 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	108	
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A/C.3/44/L.55	*Idem*	107	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 11, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.56	*Idem*	107	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 11, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.57	*Idem*	95	See A/44/798, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/44/L.58	*Idem*	106	See A/44/825, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/44/L.59	*Idem*	114	See A/44/828, paras. 5 to 7 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.60	*Idem*	114	*Ibid.*, para. 12
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A/C.3/44/L.61	Draft resolution	115	See A/44/829, para. 5
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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 96

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 96: Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:*

(*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

(*b*) Right to development;

(*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

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DOCUMENT A/44/799

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 96, the item entitled:

> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
>
> "(*a*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;
>
> "(*b*) Right to development;
>
> "(*c*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 34th, 35th, 43rd and 49th meetings, held between 7 and 20 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.34, 35, 43 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 34th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.37

5. At the 43rd meeting, the Secretary of the Third Committee drew attention to omissions in the text of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.37 and orally corrected it by adding at the end of paragraph 11, after the words "World Campaign", the following:

> "and for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and, with regard to education for human rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization".

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, introduced draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.37, entitled "Development of public information activities in the field of human rights". Subsequently, Bolivia, Samoa and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 49th meeting, the Committee was informed that there were no programme budget implications pertaining to paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 34th, 35th, 43rd and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 104 and 105.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.38

8. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.38) entitled "Right to development". Subsequently, Bangladesh and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote[1] (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

10. The representatives of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany spoke in explanation of position.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.39

11. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.39), entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms". Subsequently, Cameroon, Guyana and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At the 49th meeting, the representative of France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) spoke in explanation of vote before the vote.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 25 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. The representatives of Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), New Zealand and Japan spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.43

15. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of Australia, Finland, India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.43) entitled "National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights". Subsequently, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Morocco and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution IV).

17. The representative of Japan spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/53 of 7 March 1989,[2]

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights world-wide,

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[1] The delegation of the United States of America informed the Committee that it would not participate in the action on the draft resolution.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/44/660 and Add.1);

2. *Reaffirms* the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. *Appreciates* the measures taken by the Secretariat to update, increase stocks and extend the language versions of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, and, in that regard, urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of such documents in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to make special efforts to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] and other international conventions, as well as to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments can be exercised;

5. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of the teaching of human rights;

7. *Notes* the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomes the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the World Campaign;

10. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

11. *Stresses* the need for close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information, *inter alia*, in the implementation of the aims established for the World Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with regard to education for human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretariat, in the implementation of the World Campaign, to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations for, *inter alia*, the dissemination of human rights material, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution II

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[5]

Recalling also its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/45 of 6 March

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[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[5] Resolution 41/128, annex.

1989,[2] endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by its decision 1989/141,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development[6] and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Aware of the interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in the work of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, to the request made by the Secretary-General, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45, will contain additional, updated and more specific views and proposals on the subject of the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

2. *Takes note* of the invitation of the Commission to the Secretary-General to organize, within existing resources, a global consultation on the realization of the right to development, which would involve experts with relevant experience gained at the national level and representatives of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, and which would focus on the fundamental problems posed by the implementation of the Declaration, the criteria that might be used to identify progress and mechanisms for evaluating and stimulating such progress;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the results of that global consultation, the report on which is to be presented to the Commission at its forty-sixth session, will substantially contribute to the future work of the Commission on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration;

4. *Endorses* the view of the Commission that there is a need for a continuing evaluation mechanism to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles set forth in the Declaration;

5. *Urges* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at its forty-sixth session and the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration;

7. *Calls upon* the Commission to decide at its forty-sixth session on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration;

8. *Invites* the Commission to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution III

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985, 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986, 42/119 of 7 December 1987 and 43/125 of 8 December 1988,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,[7]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Bearing in mind that the grave economic situation facing the developing countries noticeably affects the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

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[6] E/CN.4/1989/10.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Convinced that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular the developing countries,

Reiterating that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870, annex),

Bearing in mind the stipulations of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989 (see A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2, annex), particularly paragraphs 10 to 13 of the Economic Declaration,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,[5]

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/15 of 2 March 1989 and 1989/45 of 6 March 1989,[2]

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Reaffirms* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms also* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of those rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. *Considers its necessary* for all Member States to promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world,

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution IV

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,[8] and 1988/72 of 10 March 1988,[9] and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/52 of 7 March 1989,[2]

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level and recognizing the value of such approaches,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. *Welcomes* the increase in the number of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights in various countries around the world;

5. *Encourages* initiatives on the part of Governments and regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they do not exist;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to co-operate with regional and national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

7. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, and incorporating materials submitted by Governments, a report containing conceptual models of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions as part of the programme for advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in an updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information that Governments may wish to provide, giving particular emphasis to the functioning of various models of national institutions in the implementation of international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;

11. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

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[8] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[10] A/44/525. For the updated report, see E/CN.4/1989/47 and Add.1.

12. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/799, para. 18). Draft resolutions I, II and IV were adopted without a vote and draft resolution III was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to 1, with 25 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 44/61 to 44/64.[11]

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[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/118	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	
A/44/119	*Idem*	
A/44/158	Letter dated 2 March 1989 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/525	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/660 and Add.1	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/696	International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/700-S/20934	Letter dated 31 October 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Declaration of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria, both held in New York on 4 October 1989	
A/44/710-S/20948	Letter dated 3 November 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/44/L.37	Draft resolution	See A/44/799, paras. 5, 6 and 18, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.38	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 18, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.39	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 18, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.43	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 18, draft resolution IV

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 109

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 109: Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 48th and 50th to 60th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 82nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 97 to 101 and 106.

DOCUMENT A/44/849

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: English]
[6 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 109, the item entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 12, concerning the report of the Economic and Social Council, at its 48th and 50th to 60th meetings, held between 20 and 29 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.48 and 50-60).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.73), entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden and Yugoslavia, and orally revised it by inserting in paragraph 11 the phrase ", within existing resources," after the words "requests the Secretary-General".

5. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING REPORTING OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/115 of 8 December 1988, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 and 1989/47 of 6 March 1989,[1]

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the effective implementation of such instruments,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of the treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Addressing the problem of securing sufficient financial resources, which continues to hamper the proper functioning of human rights treaty bodies, and of providing sufficient resources to ensure their effective functioning;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

(*c*) Addressing the question of reporting obligations and that of financial implications whenever considering the possibility of establishing any further instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights, involving periodic reporting by States parties to the relevant treaty bodies and the efficient functioning of the treaty bodies themselves, not only enhances international accountability in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the promotion and protection of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/539) on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, *inter alia*, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988 (see A/44/98, annex),

Taking note with appreciation of the study (see A/44/668) on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a task force to prepare a study on computerizing, as far as possible, the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[3] to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights showing the extent of overlapping of issues dealt with in international instruments on human rights, which will assist efforts to reduce, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to proceed with the planned finalization of the draft detailed reporting manual to assist States parties in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations, as well as with its circulation to the various treaty bodies by the end of 1989;

5. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to assist, individually and through meetings of States parties, in identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

6. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, therefore:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests that he report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Calls upon* all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session;

10. *Emphasizes* that the adoption of such administrative and budgetary measures shall not prejudice the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

11. *Invites* the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies in 1990;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which will be presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

13. *Decides* to give priority consideration at its forty-fifth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the independent expert, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and those of the meeting

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[3] E/C.12/1989/3.

of persons chairing treaty bodies, under an item entitled "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/849, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/135.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/98	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies	
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/539	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/668	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/C.3/44/L.73	Draft resolution	See A/44/849, paras. 4 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 110

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 110: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:*

(*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

(*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees;

(*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

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DOCUMENT A/44/823

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 110, the item entitled:

> "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
>
> "(*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
>
> "(*b*) International Conference on Central American Refugees;
>
> "(*c*) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 44th to 47th, 49th and 56th meetings, held between 15 and 27 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.44-47, 49 and 56).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 44th meeting, the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made introductory statements.

5. At the 47th meeting, the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a concluding statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.63

6. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Lesotho, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.63) entitled "International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa".

7. At its 56th meeting, following a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.67

8. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.67) entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". Subsequently, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Finland orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the tenth

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 44th to 47th, 49th and 56th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 82nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 102.

preambular paragraph, the words "the enhancement", after "*Recognizing* that", by the words "the promotion", and by adding, at the end of paragraph 14, after the words "these efforts", the phrase "being fully aware of the catalytic role of the Office of the High Commissioner".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.68 and Rev.1

11. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.68) entitled "International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees". Subsequently, the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.68/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

13. Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.68 had been revised by the addition of the Sudan to the original list of sponsors and by the deletion of paragraph 9, which read as follows:

> "9. *Calls upon* the countries of origin to undertake effective measures to ensure the safe, orderly and regular departure of their citizens and to stem the outflow of clandestine departures in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan of Action;".

The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

14. Also at the 56th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.68/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.69

15. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.69) entitled "International Conference on Central American Refugees". Subsequently, Belize, Bolivia, Japan, the Philippines and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the 56th meeting, it was announced that the sponsors had revised the draft resolution by replacing the words "*Gravely concerned*", at the beginning of the fifteenth preambular paragraph, by the word "*Concerned*", and the words "*Expresses its profound concern*", at the beginning of paragraph 11, by the words "*Expresses its concern*".

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/116 of 8 December 1988 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned about the constant deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/520) on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988,

Conscious of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Taking note with appreciation of the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General to establish within the United Nations system a mechanism to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes for internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of *apartheid* and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue the implementation of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference;[1]

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the countries and organizations that have given assistance to the countries in southern Africa to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

5. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression

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[1] See A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action and encourages them to continue their efforts;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at assigning to the United Nations resident co-ordinators the function of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field;

8. *Once again urges* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures as required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

Draft resolution II

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office (A/44/12), as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its fortieth session (A/44/12/Add.1), and having heard the statements made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the High Commissioner on 15 and 17 November 1989 (see A/C.3/44/SR.44 and 47),

Recalling its resolution 43/117 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's protection function and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential function,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, one hundred and six States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[2] and the 1967 Protocol[3] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with concern that, despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems, including problems of protection as a result of expulsion and *refoulement* of refugees, their unjustified detention and measures that do not recognize their special situation,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers are seriously undermined on account of military or armed attacks, forced recruitment of refugees into armed forces and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made to ensure rescue and disembarkation of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and, in this context, noting also the problems relating to stowaway asylum-seekers,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner in its search for durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that meet current realities and at the same time respect the basic principles and concerns of protection,

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their country of origin,

Recognizing that the promotion of fundamental human rights is essential to the achievement of self-sufficiency and family security for refugees, as well as to the process of re-establishing the dignity of the human person and realizing durable solutions to refugee problems,

Deeply concerned about the unprecedented financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner is currently facing,

Aware that the application of the principle of international solidarity and the search for durable solutions imply a better sharing of responsibilities and arrangements among all the agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the implementation and the financing of related activities,

Recognizing that durable solutions for refugees in developing countries can, in many cases, be achieved through a development-oriented approach and that the heavy burden placed on a host country as a result of growing influxes of refugees requires sufficient resources to redress the negative impact and the strain on its socio-economic infrastructure in rural and urban areas, and emphasizing the need to ensure the compatibility of refugee aid and national development plans of developing asylum countries,

Welcoming the conclusions and decisions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (A/44/12/Add.1, para. 32), in particular the request to the Office of the High Commissioner to continue its catalytic role in the area of refugee aid and development,

Commending those States which, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance,

Emphasizing the need for close co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, in devising and implementing specific elements of development assistance for solving problems of refugees, returnees and areas hosting them,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention being paid to those refugees who have spent an inordinately long period of time in camps and to individuals facing urgent or emergency protection situations,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the High Commissioner in the performance of its humanitarian tasks, and recognizing the need for continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner, including the establishment of a Working Group, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, and the need to further strengthen field activities and responsibilities,

Commending the Office of the High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate fully with his Office in the fulfilment of this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions on the implementation of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (*ibid.*, para. 24);

3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular the return or expulsion of refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to continue to admit and receive refugees pending identification of their status and of appropriate solutions to their plight;

4. *Urges* all States to establish quick and effective procedures for determining refugee status and granting asylum in accordance with internationally accepted criteria and appropriate legal guarantees, in order to deal expeditiously with manifestly unfounded claims and to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps;

5. *Notes with deep concern*, in this context, that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently subject to detention or similar restrictive measures by reason of their illegal entry or presence in search of asylum, pending resolution of their situation, and reiterates the conclusions on detention adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session, which set out the grounds for detention of such persons;[4]

6. *Condemns* violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence;

7. *Notes* the accomplishments of the Office of the High Commissioner in the promotion and dissemination of refugee law, including, in particular, the organization of training courses on protection directed towards government and other concerned officials, and urges the Office to pursue its activities in this regard, making every effort to ensure that such protection training courses continue on a significant scale;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (*ibid.*, para. 26), in particular on the development and dissemination of the "Guidelines on Refugee Children" and the implementation of a work plan concerning refugee children that requires the active co-operation and collaboration of Governments, United Nations bodies, among them the United Nations Children's Fund, and non-governmental organizations with the Office of the High Commissioner;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (*ibid.*, para. 27), in which, in particular, the Executive Committee recognized the need to facilitate the participatory role of refugee women and the need for a policy framework and organizational work plan for the implementation of the next stages of bringing issues concerning refugee women into the mainstream of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions on durable solutions and refugee protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (*ibid.*, para. 23), in which the Executive Committee recognized the need for the active promotion of solutions by the international community and by countries of origin, asylum and resettlement, in accordance with their respective obligations and responsibilities and the desirability of prevention through, *inter alia*, the observance of human rights, as the best solution;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

12. *Approves* the decision entitled "Sharing of responsibilities for operational activities relating to refugees", adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (*ibid.*, para. 33), and invites the agencies of the United Nations system as well as all other relevant international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to establish as soon as possible specific mechanisms of co-operation to assure an agreed division of responsibilities and arrangements for the financing of these activities, while preserving the specific mandate of the High Commissioner to provide protection;

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 128.

13. *Urges* the member States of relevant bodies to ensure that their delegates to such bodies as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank and regional development banks and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are made aware of the refugee-related conclusions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session and urges them to use their good offices to ensure the adoption of policies and the establishment of mechanisms, both institutional and financial, that will provide for co-ordinated and expeditious implementation of development initiatives related to refugees and returnees;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work being done by the Office of the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa[5] and reaffirmed in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,[1] as well as in the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Repatriates and Displaced Persons adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989 (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex), urges the Office to continue that process wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and urges Governments to support these efforts, being fully aware of the catalytic role of the Office of the High Commissioner;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989, and the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted at that Conference (A/44/523, annex), as well as the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Repatriates and Displaced Persons;

16. *Urges* all States to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return with assistance to returnees as appropriate, and, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

17. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

18. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 17 of the present resolution in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

19. *Endorses* the conclusions and decisions on assistance activities adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its fortieth session (A/44/12/Add.1, paras. 30 and 31), which reflect the gravity of the financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner is facing at present;

20. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/119 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989 (A/44/523), and the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted by the Conference (*ibid.*, annex),

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Conference,

Taking note of the decision on the Conference adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its fortieth session (see A/44/12/Add.1, sect. III.H),

1. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, which was convened by the Secretary-General, under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his valuable assistance and contribution in organizing the Conference;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action and affirms its belief that the Plan of Action is an important and sound basis for a balanced, humanitarian and durable solution to the problems addressed by the Conference;

5. *Stresses* that the measures stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan of Action are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and should be implemented in their totality by all States concerned, within the context of national laws and regulations and of international standards;

6. *Notes* the progress on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action at the various bilateral and multilateral meetings among the parties concerned, especially those held within the context of the Steering Committee established by the Conference;

7. *Calls upon* all States concerned and the relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the various measures required of them within the framework and letter of the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

8. *Appeals* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide resources

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[5] See A/41/572, annex.

for the General and Special Programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable it to carry out the tasks prescribed in the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

9. *Stresses* that the solution of the problem of those seeking refuge in the South-East Asian region could contribute positively towards a climate of peace, harmony and good-neighbourliness among States in the region;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution IV

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/118 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2),

Also taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/12),

Welcoming the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex), adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that a concerted effort in favour of lasting solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons requires the support, co-operation and co-ordination of the affected and interested Governments and of the various international organizations involved, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level in pursuance of the Concerted Plan of Action and the establishment of priority and design of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government,

Noting with interest that meetings for co-ordination, management and execution have begun with the co-operating countries and the non-governmental organizations interested in participating in the programmes and projects to assist the returnees, displaced persons and refugees in Central America,

Aware of the need to deal with the serious problem of the refugees in Central America who have found asylum in a number of Central American countries, including Belize, and Mexico, and wishing to contribute to the search for lasting solutions that would benefit the countries and communities of asylum and origin,

Recognizing the need to incorporate in the plans of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons measures to restore the ecological balance and the rational utilization of the natural resources in the areas of the countries affected,

Bearing in mind that, as stated in point 8 of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II agreement),[6] the Central American countries have undertaken, as a matter of urgency, to address the problem of refugees, including their repatriation and relocation through bilateral and multilateral processes,

Reiterating its determination to continue its efforts and contributions in the context of the peace agreements, and welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), which include aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation,

Emphasizing that, among the possible solutions, voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate means of solving the problems caused by the massive presence of refugees in the countries and communities of asylum,

Once again reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations, both in dealing with and in solving the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the countries of origin and of asylum and other interested parties,

Recognizing the work carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by the United Nations Development Programme with the Governments of the affected countries in the preparation and convening of the Conference and in the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

Concerned at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the High Commissioner in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution put forward in the context of the Esquipulas II agreement and at the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

Taking into consideration the priority assigned to that section of the emergency programme of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America[7] that is intended to promote activities for solving the problem of refugees, displaced persons and returnees,

Recognizing that the search for solutions goes beyond emergency activities and is linked to aspects of the development of the region and assistance for the displaced populations in the countries of origin and asylum that are directly affected by the massive presence of refugees,

Recognizing also that the tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the countries of asylum, the country of origin and the Office of the High Commissioner, constitute an ongoing mechanism for solving the problem of refugees and that they require support in order to continue the current voluntary repatriation programmes in conditions of personal and material security,

Recognizing further that solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons form an integral part of the efforts for peace, democratization and development being made in the region by each Government,

1. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons;

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[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

[7] A/42/949, annex.

2. *Welcomes* the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and therefore reaffirms its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level, in pursuance of the Concerted Plan of Action, and the establishment of priority and design of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government;

4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support, in close collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, together with the United Nations Development Programme and the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the holding of meetings for follow-up to the Concerted Plan of Action, so that they may be held at the earliest possible time;

5. *Notes with interest* that the Follow-Up Committee will hold its first meeting during the first week of March 1990, and urges the co-operating countries to respond positively to the assistance projects submitted by the Central American countries, including Belize, and Mexico;

6. *Urges* Member States and organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to continue to provide and to increase their assistance and support to the affected countries in order to implement and follow up the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action;

7. *Calls upon* the co-operating countries and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to assist in restoring the ecological balance of the areas in the countries of asylum affected by the massive presence of refugees, in order to provide the populations of those areas with the conditions conducive to development;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to ensure that the co-operation extended in the solution of the problem of refugees takes into account both the sacrifice borne by the countries of asylum in receiving massive flows of refugees and the effort exerted by the countries of origin to create the conditions that would facilitate the return of their nationals;

9. *Also appeals* to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development programmes;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for the assistance rendered for the holding of the Conference;

11. *Expresses its concern* at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the High Commissioner in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution formulated at the Conference and by each Government, and urges that the budget previously allocated be restored;

12. *Expresses its gratitude* to the people and Government of Guatemala for the hospitality extended for the holding of the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/823, para. 18) without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/136 to 44/139.[a]

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[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989 (chap. VIII, sect. B)		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*
A/44/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		*Ibid., Supplement No. 12A*
A/44/93-S/20420	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bandar Seri Begawan on 21 January 1989		*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20420

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989		
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 3 and 4 July 1989		
A/44/451-S/20778	Letter dated 9 August 1989 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989		*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778
A/44/520	Report of the Secretary-General	110 (*a*)	
A/44/523	*Idem*	110 (*c*)	
A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2	*Idem*	110 (*b*)	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989		
A/44/688	Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General		
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989		
A/44/710-S/20948	Letter dated 3 November 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/L.63	Draft resolution		See A/44/823, paras. 6 and 18, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.67	*Idem*		*Ibid.*, paras. 8, 9 and 18, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.68	*Idem*		*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 13 and 18, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.68/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution		*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 12 and 18, draft resolution III
A/C.3/44/L.69	Draft resolution		*Ibid.*, paras. 15, 16 and 18, draft resolution IV

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 111

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 111: International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking:*

(*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 18

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 29th to 34th, 43rd, 58th, 60th and 61st meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 53rd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 82nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 103.

DOCUMENT A/44/850*

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 111, the item entitled:

> "International campaign against traffic in drugs:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
>
> "(*b*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report. (The title of the item was changed during the session. For the new title, see the decision in paragraph 36 below.)

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 29th to 34th, 43rd, 58th, 60th and 61st meetings, held between 2 and 29 November 1989. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.29-34, 43, 58, 60 and 61).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 29th meeting, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat made an introductory statement and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control also made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32 and Rev.1

5. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.32), entitled "International co-operation against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988, in which it reiterated its condemnation of international drug trafficking as a criminal activity, as well as other relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council, in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988,
>
> "*Stressing* the importance of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[3]

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* Incorporating document A/44/850/Corr.1 of 15 December 1989.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

"*Recognizing* the contribution made to the international campaign against illicit drug trafficking by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in 1987, and cognizant of the relevance of the guiding principles set out in the Declaration of the Conference[4] and in the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4]

"*Noting with appreciation* the important work of the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the United Nations specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and stressing the need to intensify support for their programmes which are at the centre of international efforts to prevent and control supply and demand of illicit drugs and to combat illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

"*Expressing deep concern* over the urgent problem of the illicit demand, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that threaten the physical health of peoples and the political, economic, social and cultural structures of the countries concerned,

"*Reiterating* that illicit trafficking is a global problem, the suppression of which demands continued urgent collective attention and the highest priority by all States,

"*Convinced* that demand constitutes the central basis of the drug problem and that it is necessary to adopt increasingly effective measures to eliminate drug consumption,

"*Reaffirming* that the eradication of drug demand and illicit traffic in drugs is the collective responsibility of all States, requiring their urgent attention,

"*Stressing* therefore that States should continue to seek to find new ways to intensify their collective capability to fight against these problems while also seeking to strengthen and support all the existing means of international co-operation,

"*Alarmed* by the recent nefarious actions of the drug cartels, which have had a destabilizing effect on the cultural, political and legal foundation of societies,

"*Determined* to find all possible channels to intensify and broaden the international assault against illegal drug use and drug trafficking,

"1. *Welcomes* the increasing international attention to these issues and the unflinching commitment demonstrated at the highest levels, by the heads of Governments and States, to accelerate their efforts and resources to achieve co-ordinated action in the international fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse;

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the outstanding and ongoing contribution of the Secretary-General and the United Nations bodies responsible for drug questions to the international campaign against drug trafficking and drug abuse;

"3. *Agrees* to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to provide more effective assistance to States, at their request, in the struggle against drug trafficking and drug abuse;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare detailed proposals on ways to reinforce and strengthen international capability within the framework of the United Nations, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the following elements:

"(*a*) The establishment, under the United Nations, of a central intelligence-gathering operation to collate information on the financial flows from drug related funds so that this information may be made available to States at their request;

"(*b*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence within the long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/12 and the General Assembly in its resolution 43/122;

"(*c*) A reserve pool of experienced narcotics and intelligence agents pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

"(*d*) Increased expertise, research material and funding, which could be of assistance to States in the areas of public education, demand reduction management and rehabilitation;

"(*e*) Ways in which the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control may be further strengthened, *inter alia*, in the area of income substitution programmes and in identifying alternative sources of income;

"(*f*) A United Nations multilateral, multisectoral anti-drug capability with personnel whose services are pledged by Governments and who may be called upon at the request of States to assist in their anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply, and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs within and across their borders;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the matter to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session and comprehensive proposals to the General Assembly for its consideration."

6. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Jamaica introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 5 above, with the exception of paragraph 4*.]

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, accordingly, to submit the following proposals to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly for its consideration:

"(*a*) The establishment, under the United Nations, of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flows from drug related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

"(*b*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

"(*c*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics and intelligence agents pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

"(*d*) Increased expertise, research material and funding, which could be of assistance to States in the areas of public education, demand reduction management and rehabilitation;

"(*e*) An expanded programme with increased resources to promote crop substitution, rural development and other economic and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

"(*f*) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for their anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs within and across their borders;".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Jamaica orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1 by replacing paragraph 4 by the following text:

> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, accordingly, to submit to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly for consideration, the question of the feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for their own anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs within and across their borders;".

8. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Jamaica informed the Committee that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1 would join in sponsoring the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2, which had been orally revised at the same meeting, and consequently, he withdrew draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.33

9. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.33), entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Subsequently, Japan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Venezuela orally revised the draft resolution by inserting, after the third preambular paragraph, two new preambular paragraphs, reading as follows:

> "*Noting with satisfaction* the broad support granted to the Convention, including signature and ratification,
>
> "*Encouraging* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the Convention.".

11. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bahamas made a statement and joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

12. Statements were also made by the representatives of Egypt, Malaysia and Venezuela.

13. At the same meeting also, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35 below, draft resolution I).

Draft decision A/C.3/44/L.34

14. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Peru introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/44/L.34), entitled "Change of title of agenda item 111", sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

15. At its 60th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 36 below, draft decision).

16. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Egypt, Morocco, Brazil, Algeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Iraq and Romania and by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.35

17. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.35), entitled "International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", sponsored by Bulgaria, Colombia, the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Believing* in human dignity and the legitimate aspirations of human beings for a decent life with moral, humanitarian and spiritual values in a healthy, safe environment,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* about the dimension and gravity of the global problem of drug abuse, which has become deeply rooted in the majority of regions and States of the world and has damaged the health of millions of people, in particular, the youth,
>
> "*Alarmed* by the threat that drug abuse and illicit trafficking pose to the political, economic and social bases of States, their sovereignty and security,
>
> "*Recalling* the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[4]
>
> "*Noting* that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, have made great contributions to the implementation of the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,
>
> "*Conscious* of the need to raise public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse and of the further development of co-operation among States in this field on a long-term basis,

"*Requests* the Secretary-General to elaborate a draft programme for a United Nations decade against drug abuse and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to the subsequent approval of the draft programme and of the proclamation of a United Nations decade against drug abuse."

18. At the 61st meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, in the light of the adoption of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2, informed the Committee that the sponsors had decided to withdraw draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.35.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.36 and Rev.1 and 2

19. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.36), entitled "Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs", sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Alarmed* by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular the youth, in the majority of States in the world,

"*Deeply concerned* that the evolving drug problem is assuming new dimensions, threatening the economic, social and political structures of affected countries, in the form of acts of violence perpetrated against their democratic institutions and the extensive economic power of illicit drug organizations,

"*Commending* the determined efforts of the Government of Colombia to stop drug trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the international community,

"*Welcoming* the increasing international attention to these issues and the unflinching commitment demonstrated at the highest levels by the heads of Government and State to accelerate their efforts and resources to achieve co-ordinated action in the international fight against the production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs,

"*Recognizing* that the collective responsibility of States for the campaign against the demand, production and trafficking in illicit drugs requires intensified international co-operation and joint action, including the capability to provide, in appropriate forms, necessary support and assistance, if requested by affected States, in order to strengthen their capacity to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work carried out within the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge and experience represented there,

"*Recognizing* the important contributions made to the international campaign against traffic in drugs by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and, in particular, by its adoption of the Declaration[4] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4] as well as by the conference of plenipotentiaries held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[3]

"*Deeply concerned* that, owing to a lack of resources, it has not been possible for the United Nations organs concerned to execute several of the important steps and measures that were mandated for the biennium 1988-1989,

"*Acknowledging* the recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at their twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings[5] at which they concluded, *inter alia*, that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare a system-wide co-ordination plan leading to specific activities to be undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, and that consideration could be given to the need for the establishment of additional mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control,

"*Recognizing* that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace will necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and co-ordinated structure in this field in order to enable the United Nations to play the central and greatly increased role necessary for countering this threat,

"1. *Resolves* that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should, as a collective responsibility, be accorded the highest possible priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs;

"2. *Agrees* to strengthen the capability of the United Nations in order to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to develop a global United Nations programme of action against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to be considered by the General Assembly at its special session on narcotic drugs, that would encompass, *inter alia*, two areas of emphasis:

"(*a*) Increased co-ordination within the United Nations system through the establishment of a system-wide co-ordination plan on drug abuse control;

"(*b*) The reinforcement of international capabilities within the framework of the United Nations to encompass the full range of measures required to meet the challenges now posed by the complex of problems connected with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate the development of a United Nations system-wide co-ordination plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the recommendation in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and for the attainment of this purpose:

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[5] See E/1990/4, sect. III.

"(*a*) Calls upon the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the co-ordination plan;

"(*b*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in the co-ordination plan, *inter alia*:

"(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

"(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

"(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the co-ordination plan;

"(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the co-ordination plan, being mindful that it may be necessary for agencies to reorder priorities, redeploy resources or obtain from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

"(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the co-ordination plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Economic and Social Council at its spring 1990 session;

"(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of the United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the co-ordination plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Secretary-General to include the information in his report to the General Assembly;

"(*e*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments to the co-ordination plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish, for a maximum period of one year, a task force on narcotic drugs consisting of a limited number of experts from Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General and other United Nations officials for the purpose of advising and assisting in the development of proposals for a global programme of action to be submitted to the General Assembly at its special session;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to direct the task force to provide detailed proposals for short-term, medium-term and long-term actions with the dual aim of initiating a global programme of action and taking appropriate decisions in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into consideration the following elements:

"(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs in the form of intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

"(*b*) The possibility of the declaration of a United Nations decade against drug abuse with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

"(*c*) Extending the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

"(*d*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

"(*e*) A reserve pool of experienced narcotics and intelligence agents pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

"(*f*) The feasibility of a United Nations multilateral, multisectoral anti-drug capability with personnel whose services are pledged by Governments and who may be called upon by States to assist in their anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs within and across their borders;

"(*g*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in elaborating measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

"(*h*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds to be made available to States at their request;

"(*i*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

"(*j*) The formulation of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

"(*k*) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

"(*l*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give a substantially higher priority to narcotics control activities in his next medium-term plan;

"8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to consider giving financial or other support to the task force and to the global programme of action;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly on drug abuse informed of progress and to submit to the

Assembly at its special session a report that would enable Member States to review the activities of and give further guidelines to the task force;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the task force and a report on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on actions taken in the light of decisions taken at the special session, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

20. On 21 November 1989, a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was issued. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first to eighth, tenth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 2 identical to the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution II in paragraph 35 below.*]

"*Acknowledging* the recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at their twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings,[5] at which they concluded, *inter alia*, that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare a system-wide co-ordination plan leading to specific activities to be undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, and that consideration could be given to the need for the establishment of additional mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control,

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the recommendations in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline for Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and for the attainment of this purpose:

"(*a*) Calls upon the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the action plan;

"(*b*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in the action plan, *inter alia*:

"(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

"(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

"(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

"(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that it may be necessary for agencies to reorder priorities, redeploy resources or obtain from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

"(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990;

"(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of the United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Secretary-General to include the information in his report to the General Assembly;

"(*e*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments to the action plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts from Member States to advise and assist him for a maximum period of one year in full co-operation with United Nations officials, in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"5. *Requests* States, without prejudice to the basic criteria that the General Assembly shall adopt at its special session, to consider in the preparatory work for that session, *inter alia*, the following areas, with the purpose of ensuring that all aspects of the problem are adequately addressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

"(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs in the form of intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

"(*b*) The possibility of the declaration of a United Nations decade against drug abuse with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

"(*c*) Extending the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

"(*d*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in elaborating measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

"(*e*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

"(*f*) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

"(*g*) The development of recommendations for generating increasing financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

"(*h*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

"(*i*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

"(*j*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

"(*k*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

"6. *Invites* States, at the special session of the General Assembly, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a limited number of experts to develop further the global programme of action as adopted at the special session;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give a substantially higher priority to narcotics control activities in his next medium-term plan;

"8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to consider giving financial or other support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to assist and to promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly."

At the 58th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a new revised version (A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 35 below, with the exception of paragraphs 3 to 5 and 7.*]

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration and the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in its Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline for Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and for the attainment of this purpose:

"(*a*) Calls upon the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the action plan;

"(*b*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in the action plan, *inter alia*:

(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that it may be necessary for agencies to reorder priorities, redeploy resources or obtain from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

"(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990;

"(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of the United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Secretary-General to include the information in his report to the General Assembly;

"(*e*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments in the action plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts from Member States to advise and assist him for a maximum period of one year in full co-operation with United Nations officials, in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"5. *Requests* States, without prejudice to the basic criteria that the General Assembly shall adopt at its special session, to consider in the preparatory work for that session, *inter alia*, the following areas, with the purpose of ensuring that all aspects of the problem are adequately addressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

"(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs in the form of intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

"(*b*) The possibility of the declaration of a United Nations decade against drug abuse with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

"(*c*) Extending the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

"(*d*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in elaborating measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

"(*e*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

"(*f*) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

"(*g*) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

"(*h*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

"(*i*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

"(*j*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

"(*k*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give a substantially higher priority to narcotics control activities in his next medium-term plan;".

21. Subsequently, Bolivia, Colombia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Ireland, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2.

22. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/44/L.91.

23. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of Cameroon, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced amendments to the draft resolution, which were contained in document A/C.3/44/L.93 and read as follows:

"1. In paragraph 3, after the words 'to co-ordinate', insert 'at the inter-agency level,';

"2. Delete paragraph 3 (*b*) (iv);

"3. Replace paragraph 3 (*c*) by the following:

'(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990;'

"4. Replace paragraph 3 (*d*) by the following:

'(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;'

"5. Delete paragraph 4;

"6. Replace paragraph 7 by the following:

'7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to recommend appropriate priority to narcotics control activities in his next medium-term plan, bearing in mind other priorities as set by the General Assembly;'."

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2 as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 3, the phrase "at the inter-agency level," was inserted after the words "to co-ordinate";

(*b*) Paragraph 3 (*b*) (iv) was replaced by the following:

"(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that resources are limited and that it would be necessary for agencies to focus priorities, review deployment of resources or obtain, if necessary, from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;"

(*c*) In paragraph 3 (*c*), the phrase "by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its 30th session and" was inserted after the words "in order to permit discussion", and the word "first" was replaced by the word "next" before the words "regular session of 1990";

(*d*) Paragraph 3 (*d*) was replaced by the following:

"(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of the United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;"

(*e*) In paragraph 4, the words "Member States" after the words "experts from" were replaced by the words "developed and developing countries";

(*f*) In paragraph 5, a new sub-paragraph was inserted between sub-paragraphs (*j*) and (*k*) and read as follows:

> "(*k*) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for the anti-drug operations of the States to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs;"

Existing sub-paragraph (*k*) was relettered sub-paragraph (*l*);

(*g*) In paragraph 7, the words "a substantially higher" were deleted and the words "proposals for the" were inserted after the words "activities in his".

25. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Uganda withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.3/44/L.93, in the light of the oral revisions made by the representative of Sweden.

26. The representative of Jamaica informed the Committee that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1 would join in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2, as orally revised, and, consequently, he withdrew draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35 below, draft resolution II).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Brazil made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.41 and Rev.1 and 2

29. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/44/L.41), entitled "International effort to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", sponsored by Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Concerned* because the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious threats to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,
>
> "*Alarmed* by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,
>
> "*Recognizing* the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,
>
> "*Considering* that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,
>
> "*Recalling* that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration[4] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4] which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,
>
> "*Recognizing* the need for international co-operation mechanisms in such matters as preferential tariff treatment for crop-substitution products, control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances and the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,
>
> "*Recognizing also* the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[6] which, *inter alia*, recognized the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988 which, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the criminal activities that involved children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appeals to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,
>
> "*Having regard* to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, whereby it decides to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,
>
> "1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;
>
> "2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to apply the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;
>
> "3. *Emphasizes* that the international effort to combat drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a shared responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-

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[6] See E/CONF.82/14.

operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

"4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale of or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

"5. *Recommends* that the Governments of States affected by the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale or transit of or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should give priority to the problem, bearing in mind its different and diverse manifestations in each country;

"6. *Urges* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development projects which respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

"7. *Recognizes* the importance of reaching an international agreement on co-operation in the area of preferential tariff treatment, in support of an integrated rural development process that offers economically viable crop-substitution solutions;

"8. *Requests* countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting an international agreement which imposes stringent controls on the export of such substances;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

"(*a*) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

"(*b*) Mechanisms, including legislative measures, which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity,

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the elements set forth in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

"11. *Considers* that a system should be established which analyses and rationalizes the procedures, methods and routes used for transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, so that States can increase their interdiction capabilities along such routes;

"12. *Strongly condemns* the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

"13. *Urges* all States, particularly countries with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

"14. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on demand reduction (see A/44/321, annex);

"15. *Condemns* the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 43/131 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

"17. *Urges* Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

"18. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution E/1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

"19. *Expresses its serious concern* at the 22 per cent cutback in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, a cutback which threatens their ability to carry out any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the Organization must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

"20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the United Nations drug abuse control organs, setting as a target 1 per cent of the total budgetary appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991;

"21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies;[7]

"22. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/44/572 and A/44/601) and requests him to report to it at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of this resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

"23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session the item entitled 'International campaign against traffic in drugs'."

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(*a*) The word "effort" in the title of the draft resolution was replaced by the word "action";

(*b*) After the seventh preambular paragraph, two new preambular paragraphs were inserted, reading as follows:

> "*Emphasizing* the efforts made by those countries that produce psychotropic substances for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses, to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to ensure that the level of production remains consistent with legitimate demand,
>
> "*Reiterating* that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing num-

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[7] See E/CN.7/1990/2.

ber of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location.”

31. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled “International struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking”. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly*,

“*Deeply concerned* that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

“*Recognizing* that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

“*Alarmed* by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

“*Reaffirming* the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

“*Recognizing* the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,

“*Considering* that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,

“*Recalling* that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration[4] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4] which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,

“*Emphasizing* the efforts made, by those countries that produce psychotropic substances for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses, to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets, and to ensure that the level of production remains consistent with legitimate demand,

“*Reiterating* that the transit routes used by the drug traffickers change constantly, and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

“*Recognizing* the need for international co-operation mechanisms in such matters as preferential tariff and non-tariff measures for crop-substitution products, control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances and the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

“*Recognizing also* the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,

“*Recalling* its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[6] which, *inter alia*, recognize the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

“*Recalling also* its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, which, *inter alia*, strongly condemns the criminal activities which involve children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appeals to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,

“*Having regard* to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, whereby it decides to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

“1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;

“2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

“3. *Emphasizes* that the international struggle against drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a shared responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

“4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale of or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

“5. *Recommends* that the Governments of States affected by the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale or transit of or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should give priority to the problem, bearing in mind the difference and the diversity of the problem;

“6. *Urges* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes which respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

"7. *Recognizes* the importance of reaching international co-operation agreements in the area of preferential tariff and non-tariff measures, in support of integrated rural development programmes to offer economically viable alternatives to crop-substitution products;

"8. *Requests* countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting an international agreement which ensures effective control of the export of such substances;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

"(*a*) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of drug-related money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

"(*b*) Mechanisms, including legislative measures, which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the elements set forth in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

"11. *Considers* that a system should be established which analyses and rationalizes the procedures, methods and routes used for transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, so that States can increase their interdiction capabilities along such routes;

"12. *Strongly condemns* the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

"13. *Urges* all States, particularly countries with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

"14. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on drug demand reduction (see A/44/321, annex);

"15. *Condemns* the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

"17. *Urges* Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

"18. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution E/1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

"19. *Expresses its serious concern* at the 22 per cent cutback in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, a cutback which threatens their ability to carry out adequately any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the Organization must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

"20. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, setting as a target 1 per cent of the total budgetary appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991;

"21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the Second International Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies;[7]

"22. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/44/572 and A/44/601) and requests him to report to it at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of this resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

"23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.1 as follows:

(*a*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "shared" was replaced by the word "collective";

(*b*) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the word "*Emphasizing*" was replaced by the word "*Welcoming*", and the words "psychotropic substances" were replaced by the words "narcotic drugs";

(*c*) In paragraph 3, the word "shared" was replaced by the word "collective";

(*d*) Paragraph 5 was replaced by the following:

"5. *Recognizes* that the international community, in seeking solutions to the problem of illicit production of, demand for and trade, transit or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;"

(*e*) Paragraph 7 was replaced by the following:

"7. *Recognizes* the importance of international co-operation in facilitating trade flows in support of integrated rural development programmes leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation, taking into account factors such as access to markets for crop substitution products;"

(*f*) In paragraph 8, the words "an international agreement", after the word "adopting", were replaced by the word "measures";

(*g*) In paragraph 9 (*b*), the words "including legislative measures" were deleted;

(*h*) Paragraph 11 was replaced by the following:

"11. *Considers* that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for the illicit transit traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to enhance the interdiction capability of those States along such routes;"

(*i*) Paragraph 15 was replaced by the following:

"15. *Recognizes* that the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not contribute positively to the international struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;"

(*j*) In paragraph 19, the words "22 per cent cutback" were replaced by the words "considerable reduction" and the words "a cutback" were deleted;

(*k*) In paragraph 20, the phrase "setting as a target 1 per cent of the total budgetary appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991" was deleted.

32. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.1 was circulated in document A/C.3/44/L.90.

33. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a new revised version (A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, entitled "International struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", and orally revised it by replacing the words "struggle against" in the title by the words "action to combat". Subsequently, Cyprus, Gabon, Pakistan and Senegal joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.2, as orally revised.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

35. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and 43/120 of 8 December 1988 and other relevant provisions,

Noting that these resolutions led to the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances[3] by a conference of plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988,

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the broad support granted to the Convention, including signature and ratification,

Encouraging the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries (A/44/572),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries that adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances at Vienna;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the States that participated in the preparation and adoption of the Convention;

3. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to proceed rapidly to sign and to ratify the Convention, so that it may enter into force as early as possible;

4. *Also urges* States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention;

5. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its regular and special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on the subject, to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assign the appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources that would enable them to carry out the additional responsibilities under the Convention for the biennium 1990-1991;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the implementation of the Convention;

10. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide for, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention and also to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of countries of the world,

Deeply concerned that the evolving drug problem is assuming new dimensions and is threatening the economic, social and political structures of affected countries, through acts of violence perpetrated against their democratic institutions and the extensive economic power of illicit drug organizations,

Commending the determined efforts of the Government of Colombia to stop drug trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the international community,

Welcoming the increasing international attention to these issues and the unflinching commitment demonstrated at the highest levels by heads of Government and State to increase their efforts and resources to achieve co-ordinated action in the international fight against production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs,

Recognizing that the collective responsibility of States for the campaign against the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs requires intensified international co-operation and joint action, including the capability to provide, in appropriate forms, necessary support and assistance, if requested by affected States, in order to strengthen their capacity to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out within the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge and experience represented there,

Recognizing the important contributions made to the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and, in particular, by its adoption of the Declaration[4] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4] as well as by the conference of plenipotentiaries, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[3]

Deeply concerned that, owing to a lack of resources, it has not been possible for the United Nations organs concerned to execute several of the important steps and measures that were mandated for the biennium 1988-1989,

Acknowledging the recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at their twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings,[5] at which they concluded, *inter alia*, that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare a system-wide action plan leading to specific activities to be undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, and that consideration could be given to the need for the establishment of additional mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control,

Recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace will necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and co-ordinated structure in this field in order to enable the United Nations to play the central and greatly increased role necessary for countering this threat,

Bearing in mind its decision in resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, to hold a special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, and stressing the importance of this special session and of the need for Member States to make the fullest possible contributions to its preparatory work,

1. *Resolves* that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should, as a collective responsibility, be accorded the highest possible priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs;

2. *Agrees* to strengthen the capability of the United Nations in order to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate at the inter-agency level, the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the recommendations in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and for the attainment of this purpose:

(*a*) Calls upon the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the action plan;

(*b*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to include in the action plan, *inter alia*:

(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that resources are limited and that it would be necessary for agencies to focus priorities, review deployment of resources or obtain, if necessary, from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

(*c*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its next regular session of 1990;

(*d*) Requests that the executive heads of United Nations bodies report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Administrative Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

(*e*) Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments to the action plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts from developed and developing countries to advise and assist him for a maximum period of one year, in full co-operation with United Nations officials, in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* States, without prejudice to the basic criteria that the General Assembly shall adopt at its special session, to consider in the preparatory work for that session, *inter alia*, the following areas, with the purpose of ensuring that all aspects of the problem are adequately addressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs by intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

(*b*) The possibility of declaring a United Nations decade against drug abuse, with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

(*c*) The expansion of the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

(*d*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in the elaboration of measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

(*e*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

(*f*) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(*g*) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

(*h*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

(*i*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

(*j*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

(*k*) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for the anti-drug operations of the States to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs;

(*l*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

6. *Invites* States, at the special session of the General Assembly, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a limited number of experts, representing the various aspects of the drug problem with regard to both developed and developing countries, to develop further the global programme of action as adopted at the special session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority to narcotics control activities in his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992;

8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

9. *Also urges* States to consider giving financial or other support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to assist and promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which the Assembly established by its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Reaffirming the principle of collective responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,

Considering that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,

Recalling that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration[4] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[4] which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,

Welcoming the efforts made by those countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses, to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

Recognizing the need for greater international co-operation which would facilitate the marketing of crop substitution products and the control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the impact of the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

Recognizing also the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,

Recalling its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[5] held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which, *inter alia*, recognized the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat [illegible] the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling also its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the criminal activities that involved children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appealed to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,

Having regard to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, by which it decided to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

3. *Emphasizes* that the international struggle against drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of, and illicit traffic in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a collective responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

5. *Recognizes* that the international community, in seeking solutions to the problem of illicit production of, demand for and trade, transit or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of international co-operation in facilitating trade flows in support of integrated rural development programmes leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation, taking into account factors such as access to markets for crop substitution products;

8. *Requests* countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting

measures which ensure effective control of the export of such substances;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

(*a*) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of drug-related money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

(*b*) Mechanisms which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the elements set forth in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

11. *Considers* that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for the illicit transit traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to enhance the interdiction capability of those States along such routes;

12. *Strongly condemns* the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

14. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on drug demand reduction (see A/44/321, annex);

15. *Recognizes* that the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not contribute positively to the international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of its resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

17. *Calls upon* Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

18. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

19. *Expresses its serious concern* at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, which threatens their ability to carry out adequately any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the United Nations must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

20. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies;[7]

22. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/44/572 and A/44/601) and requests him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

* * *

36. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

CHANGE OF TITLE OF AGENDA ITEM 111

The General Assembly,

Considering the new magnitude acquired by the problem of the abuse of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the determination of States Members of the United Nations to respond adequately to the problem, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, and in the context of the struggle to eliminate the scourge of drugs,

Decides to change the title of agenda item 111 to read "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III, submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/850, para. 35), without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/140 to 44/142.[8]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its report (*ibid*., para. 36) without a vote. For the final text, see decision 44/434.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/119	Letter dated 7 February 1989 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General		
A/44/235-S/20600	Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989		
A/44/321	Letter dated 14 June 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General		
A/44/380	Letter dated 6 July 1989 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General		
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989		
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 3 and 4 July 1989		
A/44/477	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Grenada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse from 3 to 7 July 1989		
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989		
A/44/572	Report of the Secretary-General	111 *(a)*	
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General		
A/44/598	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 145th session, held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989		
A/44/601	Report of the Secretary-General	111 *(b)*	
A/44/607	Letter dated 19 September 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the Secretary-General		
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989		
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989		
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/6	Letter dated 16 October 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru to the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/L.32	Draft resolution		See A/44/850, para. 5
A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution		*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 7
A/C.3/44/L.33	Draft resolution		*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 35, draft resolution I
A/C.3/44/L.34	Draft decision		*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 36
A/C.3/44/L.35	Draft resolution		*Ibid.*, para. 17
A/C.3/44/L.36	*Idem*		*Ibid.*, para. 19
A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution		*Ibid.*, para. 20
A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2	*Idem*		*Ibid.*, paras. 20, 21, 24 and 35, draft resolution II
A/C.3/44/L.41	Draft resolution		*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 30
A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution		*Ibid.*, para. 31
A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.2	*Idem*		*Ibid.*, paras. 33 and 35, draft resolution III

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.3/44/L.89	Programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.32/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/L.90	Programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.41/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/L.91	Programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.3/44/L.93	Amendments to document A/C.3/44/L.36/Rev.2		*Ibid.*, para. 23
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions II and III submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850		
A/C.5/44/40	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/44/41	*Idem*		
A/44/852	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 123
A/44/853	*Idem*		*Ibid.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 116

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 116: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations*

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DOCUMENT A/44/739

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 116, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 116 at its 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, on 10 and from 18 to 25 October (see A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16). The general debate took place at the 9th to 15th meetings.

4. At the 5th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1989 relating to the item and drew attention to paragraph 9 of chapter VIII of the report of the Special Committee (A/44/23 (Part IV)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of item 116, the Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/44/553).

6. At its 16th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 141 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 108.

[1] The delegation of Hungary subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/44/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII) and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/44/553),

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under article 73 *e* of the Chapter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned, to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/739, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 150 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/83.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VII	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23,* chap. VII
A/44/262	Note verbale dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/553	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 117

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 117: Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa*

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DOCUMENT A/44/664

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 117, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report the item entitled:

> "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

2. The Fourth Committee considered item 117 at its 2nd to 6th meetings, on 2, 5, 9 and 10 October 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/44/SR.2-6).

3. In accordance with established practice, the Committee considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/44/23 (Part III), chap. VI), in conjunction with agenda item 117.

4. At the 2nd meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1989 relating to the item and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Special Committee (see A/44/23 (Part III)), as well as to other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/976, 984, 989, 990, 994 and 997). He also gave an account of the Special Committee's consideration, in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly decision 43/410 of 22 November 1989, of the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration and drew attention to chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (see A/44/23 (Part III)), as well as to other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/987, 993 and 996).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 3rd to 6th meetings.

6. At its 3rd meeting, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/44/2). At the same meeting, Mr. González González made a statement.

7. At its 6th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/44/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 10, by a recorded vote of 84 to 10, with 16 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd to 6th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 109.

[1] The delegations of Burundi, Fiji, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan, Zaire and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the United States of America, Canada, Kuwait, Israel, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and New Zealand.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/44/23 (Part III), chapter VI, paragraph 10, by a recorded vote of 86 to 12, with 12 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the United States of America, Canada, Kuwait, Israel, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and New Zealand.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

9. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

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[2] The delegations of Fiji, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan, Zaire and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of *apartheid*,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and concerned that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of the Governments of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of the Governments of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 43/29 of 22 November 1988, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assem-

bly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources, as well as their right to establish and maintain contol over the future development of those natural resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

* * *

10. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' (A/44/23 (Part III), chap. VI) and recalling its decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military basis and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of *apartheid* and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[3] and adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council,[4] the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence and appeals to all States to render sustained assistance in all fields in support of the faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

10. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/664, paras. 9 and 10). The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 10, with 17 abstentions, and the draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 12, with 13 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolution 44/84 and decision 44/425.[5]

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[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[4] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/23 (Part III)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chaps. V and VI	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23*, chaps. V and VI
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/C.4/44/2	Request for hearing	
A/AC.109/976	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/984	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/987	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/989	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/990	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/993	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/994	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/996	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/997	*Idem*	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 118 and 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 118: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section C))*,**

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DOCUMENT A/44/740

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as items 118 and 12, the following items:

> "118. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations"
>
> "12. Report of the Economic and Social Council".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, agenda item 118, together with chapter I and chapter VI (sect. C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/44/3), which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 118 and related aspects of item 12 at its 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, on 10 and from 18 to 25 October (see A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16). The general debate took place at the 9th to 15th meetings.

4. At the 5th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1989 relating to item 118 and drew attention to paragraph 15 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee (see A/44/23 (Part (IV)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of items 118 and 12, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988.

6. At its 16th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 134 to 2, with 10 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 110 and 12.

** For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Botswana, Canada, Italy, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Chile, Spain, Australia, Ireland, France, New Zealand, Austria, Greece, Uruguay and Hungary.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2) and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[1]

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and encouraged by the beginning of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, particularly during the period of transition to independence and immediately after the attainment of independence, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa's practice of *apartheid* and acts of destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States continue to present a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the people concerned,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the consistent support extended to the people of Namibia in their quest for independence and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for international assistance,

Considering that the retention of any links with the racist régime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of *apartheid* pursued by that régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/44/23 (Part IV), chap. VII);

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their

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[1] A/AC.109/L.1705.

spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Also requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to independence and immediately after the attainment of independence;

7. *Once again requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

8. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance and to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. *Once again urges* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Also urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the acts of destabilization being perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of *apartheid* pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the non-aligned countries, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime;

15. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

17. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

18. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/740, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 142 to 2, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/85.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989, chaps. I and VI (sect. C)	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1, chaps. I and VI (sect. C)
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 3*, chaps. I and VI (sect. C)
A/44/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VII	*Ibid., Supplement No. 23*, chap. VII
A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	

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Agenda item 119

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 119: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa*

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DOCUMENT A/44/741

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 119, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 119 at its 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, on 10 and from 18 to 25 October (see A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16). The general debate took place at the 9th to 15th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 119, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/44/557).

5. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/44/L.3.

6. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/44/L.3.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 43/31 of 22 November 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/557) containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989,

Taking note of the ongoing evaluation of the Programme,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in the priority fields of study,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111.

Strongly convinced that the continuation and steady expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/741, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/86.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/557	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/44/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/44/741, paras. 6 and 8.

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Agenda item 120

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 120: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

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DOCUMENT A/44/742

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: English]
[17 November 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 120, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants for Non-Self-Governing Territories".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1989, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 116, 118 and 12, 119 and 120, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 120 at its 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, on 10 and from 18 to 25 October (see A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16). The general debate took place at the 9th to 15th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 120, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/44/613 and Add.1).

5. At the 16th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/44/L.4, which was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/32 of 22 November 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/44/613 and Add.1), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd, 5th and 9th to 16th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 80th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 112.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/44/742, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/87.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 & 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/613 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/44/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/44/742, paras. 5 and 7

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Agenda item 121

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 121: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:*

(*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
(*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(*f*) United Nations Population Fund

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DOCUMENT A/44/674

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 121, the item entitled:

> "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;**
>
> "(*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
>
> "(*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
>
> "(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
>
> "(*f*) United Nations Population Fund",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 3rd to 7th, 12th and 13th meetings, between 2 and 17 October 1989, the Fifth Committee considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 concerning the United Nations Development Programme (A/44/5/Add.1, sects. I and VI), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/44/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/44/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/5/Add.5, sect. III) and the United Nations Population Fund (A/44/5/Add.7, sects. I and VI), as well as the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors (A/44/5/Add.1, sects. II and IV; A/44/5/Add.3, sects. II and III; A/44/5/Add.4, sects. II and III; A/44/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; and A/44/5/Add.7, sects. II and IV) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/543).

3. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a concise summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors (A/44/356) and a report of the Secretary-General on the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes (A/44/537), as well as a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/541) and the responses of the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned on this subject (see A/44/544).

4. The comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and the replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.3-7, 12 and 13).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 7th, 12th and 13th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 113.

** Owing to the biennial budget cycle of the United Nations Children's Fund, that organization submitted no financial report for consideration by the General Assembly at its current session.

5. At the 12th meeting, on 16 October, Mr. Ado Vaher, a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.3) following informal consultations. He orally revised it by changing the words "desire for" to "desirability of" in paragraph 11, and inserting the word "and" after "each entity" in paragraph 15, and changing the word "biennial" to "biennium" in paragraph 23. The Vice-Chairman also made note of several typographical errors in the draft resolution.

6. At its 13th meeting, on 17 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.3, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of the United States of America spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1988 of the United Nations Development Programme (A/44/5/Add.1, sects. I and VI), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/44/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/44/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/44/5/Add.5, sect. III), and the United Nations Population Fund (A/44/5/Add.7, sects. I and VI), the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors (A/44/5/Add.1, sects. II and IV; A/44/5/Add.3, sects. II and III; A/44/5/Add.4, sects. II and III; A/44/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; and A/44/5/Add.7, sects. II and IV), the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/543), the concise summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors (see A/44/356), the report on the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes (A/44/537) and the reports submitted in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 43/216 of 21 December 1988 (A/44/541 and A/44/544),

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its reports, issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and also issued a qualified audit opinion on compliance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and with legislative authority in the transactions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting also with concern the delay in the issuance of some reports related to this item for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the efforts by a number of United Nations organizations and programmes to improve the presentation and format of financial statements and the accounting policies followed,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item (see A/C.5/44/SR.3-7, 12 and 13, and corrigendum), and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, management, financial accountability, budgetary control and standardization of the presentation of financial statements and accounting policies, and the accounting practices and procedures of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

Stressing the need to standardize the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies among United Nations organizations and programmes,

Stressing also the importance of an effective internal audit function in those organizations and programmes on which the Board of Auditors reports,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct or improve the conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Urges* the administrations and governing bodies of the executing agencies and other relevant parties concerned to solve the technical problems identified by the Board of Auditors with regard to the certification of programme expenditures and programme support costs in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and with the United Nations Population Fund;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports;

5. *Requests* the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take necessary steps to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay appropriate measures within their competence and in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as endorsed in the present resolution, in particular those relating to accounts and financial reporting, programme expenditure, assets and liabilities, including unliquidated obligations, budgetary controls, cash management, trust funds accounts and management issues such as hiring of consultants, award of contracts and project formulation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the governing bodies of those organizations and programmes;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Auditors and the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, specific measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Board, and to explain if any of those recommendations have not yet been implemented, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

9. *Also recommends* that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

10. *Approves* the changes in the financial procedures of the United Nations Development Programme, as recommended by the Governing Council of the Programme in its decision 89/61,[1] and the United Nations Population Fund, as recommended by the Governing Council of the Programme in its decision 89/49;[1]

11. *Requests* the governing bodies of those audited organizations and programmes which are on biennial budget cycles to review at their next session the question of the periodicity of audit reports, bearing in mind the desirability of annual reporting on management issues;

12. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews of the organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

13. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to continue to study the desirability and feasibility of conducting its reviews as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in a more comprehensive manner and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, in consultation with the Board of Auditors, to develop further, with a view to prompt completion, the general accounting framework within which financial statements may be prepared, having regard to the relevant financial regulations and rules and also to generally accepted accounting principles, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

15. *Invites* the Board of Auditors to keep under review the stated accounting policies of each organization and programme and to draw the attention of the General Assembly to specific areas in which it considers that there are differences in accounting policies, having regard to the respective mandates of each entity and with a view to greater harmonization;

16. *Requests* all administrations and governing bodies concerned, in co-operation with the Board of Auditors, to complete the review and clarification of their accounting policies with respect to the recording of unliquidated obligations, taking into account generally accepted accounting principles and regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

17. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee;

18. *Encourages* all governing bodies of organizations and programmes to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at their meetings when considering the reports of the Board;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to ensure that their respective internal audit units carry out follow-up audit work to assess the corrective action taken by the administrations in response to the main recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

20. *Requests* the administrations concerned and the Board of Auditors to ensure that comments of the administrations on the observations of the Board are available to the Board prior to the finalization of its reports;

21. *Requests* the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to apply existing controls and procedures in order to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the level of funds provided under allotments in accordance with financial rules and to enforce existing disciplinary measures with a view to enhanced accountability and budgetary discipline;

22. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to review the liquidity position held by all United Nations organizations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

23. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to carry out an audit examination of substantive matters, including management issues, for the United Nations Children's Fund in respect of the first year of each biennium and to submit a report on its findings and recommendations, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly and to the Executive Board of the Fund;

24. *Further requests* the Board of Auditors to review the administrative instructions issued in implementation of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular rule 114.1, and to report on their adequacy and efficacy to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/674, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 44/183.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/5/Add.1	United Nations Development Programme: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5A*
A/44/5/Add.3	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5C*
A/44/5/Add.4	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5D*
A/44/5/Add.5	Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5E*
A/44/5/Add.7	United Nations Population Fund: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5G*
A/44/356	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1988	
A/44/537	Report of the Secretary-General on the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes	
A/44/541	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/543	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/544	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors	
A/C.5/44/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/44/674, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 122

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 122: Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

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DOCUMENT A/44/894

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 122 the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 47th and 58th meetings on 24 November and 18 December 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/730);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I and II), Add.6, Add.6 (Part II), Add.7, Add.9-28, Add.28A-D and F-K and Add.29-35) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/876). Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.47 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

3. At its 47th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12) and that it should request the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see para. 6 below, draft decision).

4. At its 58th meeting, on 18 December, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should approve the revised appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 in the amounts shown under the column entitled "Recommended 1988-1989 estimates" in table A of annex I to the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/44/35 and Corr.1) and the revised income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989, as shown in paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's report (see para. 5 below, draft resolutions A and B).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A & B below:

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

A

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The amount of 1,788,746,300 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 43/218 A of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by 16,432,600 dollars as follows:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 47th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 114.

Section		Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1.	Overall policy-making, direction, and co-ordination	50 213 700	(1 787 400)	48 426 300
	TOTAL, PART I	50 213 700	(1 787 400)	48 426 300
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	99 259 000	716 300	99 975 300
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	10 247 600	251 600	10 499 200
	TOTAL, PART II	109 506 600	967 900	110 474 500
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	33 419 300	(5 454 500)	27 964 800
	TOTAL, PART III	33 419 300	(5 454 500)	27 964 800
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities	1 982 400	(134 700)	1 847 700
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 072 800	305 500	4 378 300
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	755 900	24 900	780 800
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	42 236 700	(1 814 600)	40 422 100
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	10 261 900	(45 200)	10 216 700
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	21 917 100	(35 600)	21 881 500
9.	Transnational corporations	9 878 700	544 400	10 423 100
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	34 619 000	(2 991 100)	31 627 900
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	35 848 000	(952 900)	34 895 100
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	42 811 000	(2 114 200)	40 696 800
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	51 207 200	(3 126 200)	48 081 000
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	36 766 200	(2 510 400)	34 255 800
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	76 958 200	(3 897 300)	73 060 900
16.	International Trade Centre	13 409 100	(955 900)	12 453 200
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 824 000	70 800	3 894 800
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 591 300	(376 400)	10 214 900
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 722 500	(1 198 600)	7 523 900
20.	International drug control	7 433 600	462 400	7 896 000
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35 932 000	1 110 900	37 042 900
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 944 800	338 800	7 283 600
23.	Human rights	16 937 200	(824 700)	16 112 500
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 418 400	340 600	32 759 000
	TOTAL, PART IV	505 528 000	(17 779 500)	487 748 500
	PART V. *International justice and law*			
25.	International Court of Justice	13 250 800	(193 900)	13 056 900
26.	Legal activities	16 634 000	(571 600)	16 062 400
	TOTAL, PART V	29 884 800	(765 500)	29 119 300
	PART VI. *Public information*			
27.	Public information	78 255 800	(1 031 100)	77 224 700
	TOTAL, PART VI	78 255 800	(1 031 100)	77 224 700

Section		Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
	PART VII. *Common support services*			
28.	Administration and management	371 150 800	9 894 500	381 045 300
29.	Conference and library services	324 950 400	7 078 500	332 028 900
	TOTAL, PART VII	696 101 200	16 973 000	713 074 200
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*			
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	2 600	3 523 400
	TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520 800	2 600	3 523 400
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*			
31.	Staff assessment	263 220 100	(7 401 800)	255 818 300
	TOTAL, PART IX	263 220 100	(7 401 800)	255 818 300
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 096 000	(156 300)	18 939 700
	TOTAL, PART X	19 096 000	(156 300)	18 939 700
	GRAND TOTAL	1 788 746 300	(16 432 600)	1 772 313 700

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Governments;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, an amount of 29,500 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The estimates of income in the amount of 344,443,300 United States dollars approved by its resolution 43/218 B of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by 19,597,800 dollars as follows:

		Amount approved by resolution 43/218 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final approved estimates*
		(United States dollars)		
Income section				
	PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1.	Income from staff assessment	267 581 500	(7 772 500)	259 809 000
	TOTAL, PART I	267 581 500	(7 772 500)	259 809 000
	PART II. *Other income*			
2.	General income	63 035 200	(7 800 200)	55 235 000
3.	Revenue-producing activities	13 826 600	(4 025 100)	9 801 500
	TOTAL, PART II	76 861 800	(11 825 300)	65 036 500
	GRAND TOTAL	344 443 300	(19 597 800)	324 845 500

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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6. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

STANDARDS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR AIR TRAVEL

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/894, para. 5). For the final text, see resolutions 44/193 A and B.[1]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 6). For the final text, see decision 44/442.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/7/Add.8	Revised estimates arising from implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 of 15 November 1988: ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/730	Standards of accommodation for air travel: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/876	Programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/12	Standards of accommodation for air travel: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/35 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I and II), Add.6, Add.6 (Part II), Add.7, Add.9-28, Add.28 A-D and F-K, and Add.29-35	Programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/51	Revised estimates arising from implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 and Security Council resolution 637 (1989) concerning the situation in Central America: report of the Secretary-General	

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ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 123: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991*

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Document A/44/846: Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.43 to L.45 (agenda item 39): Report of the Fifth Committee 7

Document A/44/852: Implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850 (agenda item 111): Report of the Fifth Committee 7

Document A/44/853: Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850 (agenda item 111): Report of the Fifth Committee 8

Document A/44/854: Implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/848 (agenda item 12): Report of the Fifth Committee 8

Document A/44/860: Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.55 and L.56 and the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/44/23) (agenda item 18): Report of the Fifth Committee 9

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 11th to 20th, 22nd to 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 46th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th to 67th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 92nd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/44/679

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.17

(Agenda item 32)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1989*]

1. At its 20th and 22nd meetings, on 25 and 26 October 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/15) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.17. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 1 and 2).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.20 and 22).

3. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Australia, Algeria and Brazil.

Decisions of the Committee

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/44/L.17, an additional appropriation of $5,813,800 would be required under section 1 (Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Furthermore, an additional appropriation of $286,800 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

5. The Fifth Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that the additional appropriation of $5,813,800 concerned extraordinary expenses relating to the maintenance of peace and security. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, therefore, this additional appropriation should be treated outside the procedures relating to the contingency fund.

DOCUMENT A/44/695

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.12 and the draft decision contained in document A/44/L.13

(Agenda item 157)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*31 October 1989*]

1. At its 26th meeting, on 31 October 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/19) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.12 and the draft decision contained in document A/44/L.13. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 3-8).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.26).

Decisions of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/44/L.12 and draft decision A/44/L.13:

(*a*) The holding of the first session of a preparatory committee of the whole for the seventeenth special session in December 1989 would constitute an exception to the provisions of section I, paragraph 7, of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, according to which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly might meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly;

(*b*) Additional resource requirements in 1990 would arise in the amount of $288,000 as follows: $195,800 under section 1 (Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination); $13,200 under section 20 (International drug control); and $79,000 under section 27 (Public information) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(*c*) These requirements would constitute additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget and would therefore be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines for the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*d*) No redeployment of resources or modification of activities was envisaged, except in respect of section 27, in case it was not possible to meet these requirements from the contingency fund;

(*e*) Consequently, the postponement of the special session might be required in the event that it was not possible to finance from the contingency fund the additional requirements specified above.

4. The Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution A/44/L.12 and draft decision A/44/L.13 would be subject to the understanding spelled out in paragraphs 3 (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/211, and that such additional appropriations as might be necessary would be requested by the Secretary-General in the context of a consolidated statement to be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session in accordance with section C, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the annex to resolution 42/211 (A/C.5/44/50).

DOCUMENT A/44/732

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.23

(Agenda item 31)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*15 November 1989*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 15 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/25) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.23. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 19-23).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.40).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/44/L.23, no additional appropriations or programmatic changes would be required at the current stage in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

4. Statements in explanation of their positions were made by the representatives of Indonesia (on behalf of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations), Democratic Kampuchea, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba and Viet Nam.

DOCUMENT A/44/743

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/736

(Agenda item 108)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1989*]

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/28) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/736, para. 13). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 24-28).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of the question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.43).

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under either section 23 or section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. The Committee also decided to inform the Assembly that should it decide to approve the payment of emoluments referred to in the draft resolution, the amount as suggested by the Secretary-General would be $32,000.

DOCUMENT A/44/758

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40

(Agenda item 28)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*22 November 1989*]

1. At its 46th meeting, on 22 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/29) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 29-31).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.46).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolutions A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.31, L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40, no modification in the programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991 as proposed under sections 3A.3 (*Apartheid:* Special Committee and other bodies), 3C (Namibia), 27 (Public information) and 29 (Conference and library services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 would be required. Should the Assembly adopt draft resolution A/44/L.32, modifications would have to be made in the citation of some outputs under programme element 1.4 of subprogramme 1 (Promotional services) of section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as indicated in paragraph 33 of the Secretary-General's statement.

4. Furthermore, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40, additional requirements for implementation of activities called for in the draft resolutions in 1990 would be as follows:

Section 3	$142 500
Section 27	$104 500

5. The activities of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other bodies engaged in activities against *apartheid* are of a perennial nature and provisions in the amount of $2,361,500 have been made accordingly in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 under section 3A.3. No additional appropriation would, therefore, be required under section 3. The additional requirements under section 27 would have to be met from the contingency fund.

6. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Economic Community).

DOCUMENT A/44/808

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/44/734

(Agenda item 78)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1989*]

1. At its 48th meeting, on 27 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/23) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/734, para. 14). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 34).

2. Statements made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.48).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Special Political Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 1, 2A, 26 or 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

DOCUMENT A/44/809

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/723

(Agenda item 143)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1989*]

1. At its 48th meeting, on 27 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/26) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/723, para. 8). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 32 and 33).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee:

(*a*) Additional resource requirements would arise in the amount of $20,200 to cover the travel and subsistence costs of the Legal Counsel and of representatives;

(*b*) These requirements would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) In the event that the additional resources required could not be financed from the contingency fund, the Secretary-General would reduce the attendance of staff at sessions of working and study groups from a total of 12 weeks to 8 weeks and redeploy the resources thus made available to meet the travel and subsistence requirements that would arise from the adoption of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/44/810

Implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/781 and draft resolution F submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/786

(Agenda items 59 and 64)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1989*]

1. At its 48th meting, on 27 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/37 and A/C.5/44/36) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee under agenda item 59 and entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (A/44/781, para. 11, draft resolution A), and the draft resolution submitted under agenda item 64 and entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/44/786, para. 21, draft resolution F). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 35-38).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the questions are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.48).

3. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Venezuela on draft resolution F.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/44/781, para. 11):

(*a*) Additional requirements estimated at $57,800 would arise under section 2B (Disarmament affairs activities) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(*b*) These requirements would constitute additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines for the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) The Secretary-General was not in a position to propose the termination, deferral, curtailment or modification of any activity in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in order to finance the costs relating to the activities enumerated in section C of his statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.5/44/37) in the event that the General Assembly adopts it;

(*d*) The activities might have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the Assembly in resolution 42/211, should it not prove possible to finance the additional requirements from the contingency fund.

B. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRES FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA AND ASIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution F submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/44/786, para. 21):

(*a*) Additional requirements estimated at $242,600 would arise under section 2B (Disarmament affairs activities) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Furthermore, additional requirements of $82,400 would arise under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an identical amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment);

(*b*) The additional requirements of $242,600 would constitute additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines for the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) The Secretary-General was not in a position to propose the termination, deferral, curtailment or modification of any activity in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in order to finance the costs relating to the establishment of the posts of Director at the two regional centres concerned in the event that the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution;

(*d*) Should it not provide possible to finance the additional requirements from the contingency fund, the establishment of the posts might have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the Assembly in resolution 42/211.

DOCUMENT A/44/830

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/768

(Agenda item 146)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1989*]

1. At its 50th meeting, on 30 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/38) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/768, para. 12). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 39).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

3. A statement in explanation of its position was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

DOCUMENT A/44/831

Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.9

(Agenda item 82 (*h*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1989*]

1. At its 50th meeting, on 30 November 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/39) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/746/Add.9, para. 12). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 40-43).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.50).

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution II of the Second Committee:

(*a*) Additional resources amounting to $420,000 would be required to implement programme element 1.5 (Special Economic Unit) of section 15.B (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: executive direction and management) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991; furthermore, an additional appropriation of $24,400 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), which would be offset by an increase of the same magnitude in the estimates of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment);

(*b*) The requirements of $420,000 would constitute additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget and would, therefore, be subject to the guidelines for the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) The Secretary-General was not in a position to propose termination, deferral, curtailment or modification of any activity in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in order to finance the costs relating to the additional activities;

(*d*) The activities might have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211, in the event that the additional resources required could not be financed from the contingency fund.

4. The Fifth Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution II of the Second Committee would be subject to the understanding spelled out in paragraphs 3 (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) above, in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/211, and that such additional appropriations as might be necessary would be requested by the Secretary-General in the context of a consolidated statement to be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session in accordance with section C, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the annex to resolution 42/211 (A/C.5/44/50).

5. Statements were made in explanation of position by representatives of the United States of America, Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

DOCUMENT A/44/846

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.43 to L.45

(Agenda item 39)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1989*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 5 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/43) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.43 to L.45. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 44). The recommendation and observations of the Committee on Conferences were also presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/44/SR.53, para. 24).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.53).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolutions A/44/L.43 to L.45, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 1, 27 or 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

4. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of the United States of America.

DOCUMENT A/44/852

Implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850

(Agenda item 111)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 5 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/40) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/850, para. 35). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 47 and 48).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.53).

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution III of the Third Committee:

(*a*) Additional resource requirements of $82,900 would have to be met from within the resources under section 20 (International drug control) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in respect of paragraph 9 of the draft resolution;

(*b*) Such requirements would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) In the event that the additional expenditure could not be financed from the contingency fund, the Secretary-General would defer until the biennium 1992-1993 two of the seven meetings of the expert groups envisaged in paragraph 20.18 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in connection with the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

4. The Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution III of the Third Committee would be subject to the understanding spelled out in paragraphs 3 (*b*) and (*c*) above, in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/211, and that such additional appropriations as might be necessary would be requested by the Secretary-General in the context of a consolidated statement to be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session in accordance with section C, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the annex to resolution 42/211 (A/C.5/44/50).

DOCUMENT A/44/853

Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850

(Agenda item 111)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 5 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/41) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/850, para. 35). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 46).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.53).

DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution II of the Third Committee:

(*a*) Additional resource requirements of $74,400, relating to the costs of travel and subsistence of the 10 experts would have to be met from section 20 (International drug control) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, unless voluntary contributions are made available by Member States to meet this requirement;

(*b*) Such requirements would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) In the event that the expenditure required could not be financed from the contingency fund, the Secretary-General would defer until the biennium 1992-1993 two of the seven expert group meetings envisaged in paragraph 20.18 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, in connection with the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

4. The Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution II of the Third Committee would be subject to the understanding spelled out in paragraphs 3 (*b*) and (*c*) above, in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/211, and that such additional appropriations as might be necessary would be requested by the Secretary-General in the context of a consolidated statement to be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session, in accordance with section C, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the annex to resolution 42/211 (A/C.5/44/50).

DOCUMENT A/44/854

Implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/848

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 5 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/42) on the programme budget

implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/44/848, para. 78). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 45). The recommendation of the Committee on Conferences was made orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/44/SR.53, para. 20).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.53).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution VII of the Third Committee, no additional appropriations would be required. However, the holding in New York of the meeting of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, as requested in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, would constitute an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985.

DOCUMENT A/44/860

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.55 and L.56 and the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/44/23)

(Agenda item 18)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1989*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/46) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.55 and L.56, and of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/44/23, chap. II, para. 5). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 49-55). A statement concerning the consideration of related issues by the Committee on Conferences was made by its Chairman (A/C.5/44/SR.54, para. 39).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/44/L.55 and L.56 and the draft resolution of the Special Committee, modifications would have to be made in the citation of some outputs under sections 3 (Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization) and 27 (Public information) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as indicated in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's statement.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions A/44/L.55 and L.56 and the draft resolution of the Special Committee, the additional requirements for the implementation in 1990 of the activities called for in the draft resolutions would be as follows:

Section 3	$271,800
Section 27	$155,100
TOTAL	$426,900

5. The activities of the Special Committee are of a perennial nature and provisions in the amount of $533,800 have already been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 under section 3A.2 (Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The Secretary-General would utilize the 1991 portion of that provision ($272,600) to finance additional requirements for 1990 under section 3. No additional appropriation would, therefore, be required under section 3 at the current stage. Furthermore, no additional appropriation would be required under section 29 (Conference and library services) of the proposed programme budget.

6. With regard to the additional requirement in the amount of $155,100 under section 27, this requirement would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987. In the event that the appropriation required could not be financed from the contingency fund, the Secretary-General, pursuant to the annex to Assembly resolution 42/211, had identified activities indicated in paragraph 29 of his statement (A/C.5/44/46) for deferral until the biennium 1992-1993 in order to offset the additional costs that would result from the adoption of the draft resolutions.

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, the United States of America, Australia, Cuba, Algeria, Ghana, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ethiopia and Mexico.

DOCUMENT A/44/869

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/789

(Agenda item 67)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1989*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/44) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/44/789, para. 11). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 56).

2. Statements made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.54).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 2A or 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

DOCUMENT A/44/884

Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1989*]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 15 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/48) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/832/Add.1, para. 47). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 57-59).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.57).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution V of the Second Committee, no additional appropriation would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

DOCUMENT A/44/885

Implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1989*]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 15 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/49) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/832/Add.1, para. 47). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 60).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.57).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution VI of the Second Committee:

(*a*) Additional resource requirements would arise in the amount of $181,900 under section 13 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to finance activities referred to in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution;

(*b*) Such requirements would constitute additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

(*c*) In the event that the additional resources required could not be financed from the contingency fund, the activities might have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund.

DOCUMENT A/44/903

Implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.7

(Agenda item 82 (*f*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1989*]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 20 December 1989, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/53) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/44/746/Add.7, para. 55). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 65-67).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.60).

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution V of the Second Committee, no additional appropriations would be required at the current stage. Such additional requirements for the biennium 1990-1991, as would be identified on the basis of decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its organizational session in March 1990, would be submitted to the General Assembly at a resumed session. The requirements for 1992 would be addressed in the context of the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993.

DOCUMENT A/44/905

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*21 December 1989*]

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Introduction

1. Under agenda item 123, the Fifth Committee considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.[1] The Committee recommends a gross appropriation of $1,974,634,000 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution IIA) and an estimate for income (other than income derived from staff assessment) of $64,185,400 (*ibid.*, draft resolution IIB). The net expenditure for the biennium 1990-1991 is thus estimated at $1,910,448,600.[2]

2. With regard to the Working Capital Fund, the Committee recommends that the Fund should be established at the level of $100 million (*ibid.*, draft resolution IV).

3. The Committee also recommends an estimate of $303,040,800 as staff assessment for transfer in the course of the biennium 1990-1991 to the Tax Equalization Fund, from which credits are distributed to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.

4. For its examination of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, the Committee had before it, as basic documents, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/44/6/Rev.1), the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on the work of its twenty-ninth session (A/44/16). Revised estimates and programme budget implications affecting various appropriation sections were subsequently considered on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee.

5. In accordance with the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund as annexed to General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, at its 60th meeting, on 20 December 1989, considered a consolidated statement (A/C.5/44/50) of all programme budget implications and revised estimates that were subject to the criteria for the use of the contingency

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[1] The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 123 in conjunction with agenda item 38, concerning the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, and item 124, concerning programme planning.

[2] The financing of the requirements for 1990 is dealt with in draft resolution II C (see para. 49 below).

fund, and the corresponding report of the Advisory Committee, which was presented orally (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 68 and 69). The consolidated amount fell within the available balance of the contingency fund. The Committee, therefore, proceeded to approve the required amounts under the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget.

6. The general debate on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 was held at the 11th to 18th meetings, between 13 and 24 October 1989. The debate is reflected in the relevant summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.11-18).

7. Introductory statements were made by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Chairman of CPC at the 11th meeting, on 13 October (A/C.5/44/SR.11).

8. The reservations expressed by delegations with respect to certain items of expenditure included in the budget estimates are reflected in the summary records of the meetings indicated in paragraph 6 above.

9. Individual sections of the proposed programme budget were considered in first reading by the Committee during the meetings indicated below:

Expenditure section	*Meetings*
1	19th and 23rd
2A	23rd, 24th and 27th
2B	24th
2C	24th
3	24th, 25th, 27th, 39th, 45th and 48th
4	25th
5A	25th
5B	25th
6	25th and 26th
7	26th
8	27th
9	34th
10	27th
11	27th
12	27th
13	27th and 28th
14	27th
15	29th and 45th
16	29th
17	29th
18	30th
19	30th
20	30th
21	31st
22	31st
23	31st and 32nd
24	32nd
25	32nd
26	32nd
27	37th and 39th
28	34th and 36th
29	45th, 46th and 48th
30	36th
31	36th
32	36th
Income section	
1	36th
2	36th
3	36th

First reading of the budget estimates

10. The results of the decisions taken by the Committee at the first reading on individual expenditure and income sections were as follows:

Section		*Amount recommended*	*In favour*	*Against*	*Abstentions*
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
	EXPENDITURE SECTIONS				
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*				
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	53 390.4	Adopted without a vote		
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*				
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	86 396.9	Adopted without a vote		
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	10 762.5	Adopted without a vote		
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 317.3	Adopted without a vote		
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*				
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	35 448.0	Adopted without a vote		
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*				
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 083.5	Adopted without a vote		
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 519.5	Adopted without a vote		
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	830.9	Adopted without a vote		
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	44 673.0	Adopted without a vote		
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	23 541.3	Adopted without a vote		
8.	Activities on global social development issues	11 198.7	Adopted without a vote		
9.	Transnational corporations	10 737.9	Adopted without a vote		
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35 664.7	Adopted without a vote		
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	39 409.0	Adopted without a vote		
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	49 990.2	Adopted without a vote		

Section		Amount recommended	In favour	Against	Abstentions
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	59 112.8	Adopted without a vote		
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	42 633.9	Adopted without a vote		
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 384.0	Adopted without a vote		
16.	International Trade Centre	15 400.8	Adopted without a vote		
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 174.2	Adopted without a vote		
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	11 939.4	Adopted without a vote		
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	10 528.2	Adopted without a vote		
20.	International drug control	8 378.8	Adopted without a vote		
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	37 576.4	Adopted without a vote		
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 910.7	Adopted without a vote		
23.	Human rights	17 164.4	Adopted without a vote		
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	35 812.8	Adopted without a vote		
	PART V. *International justice and law*				
25.	International Court of Justice	13 682.6	Adopted without a vote		
26.	Legal activities	18 550.0	Adopted without a vote		
	PART VI. *Public information*				
27.	Public information	84 858.1	Adopted without a vote		
	PART VII. *Common support services*				
28.	Administration and management	403 553.9	Adopted without a vote		
29.	Conference and library services	358 875.8	Adopted without a vote		
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*				
30.	United Nations bond issue	—		—	
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*				
31.	Staff assessment	284 570.4	Adopted without a vote		
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*				
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	68 880.6	Adopted without a vote		
	INCOME SECTIONS				
1.	Income from staff assessment	289 137.2	Adopted without a vote		
2.	General income	53 934.8	Adopted without a vote		
3.	Revenue-producing activities	9 186.0	Adopted without a vote		

11. Paragraphs 12 to 17 reflect special action taken by the Committee under certain sections in the course of the first reading with respect to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1) and the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2).

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

12. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November 1989, the Committee approved, without a vote, the reclassification of four Professional posts from P-2 to P-3, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would endeavour to absorb the additional costs of $120,800 under section 15, as recommended in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the fourth report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/7/Add.3).

13. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $78,384,000 under section 15 of the proposed programme budget.

Section 29. Conference and library services

14. At its 48th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, an amount of $1.5 million for temporary assistance for meetings, which is to form part of the global provision for temporary assistance under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

15. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $358,875.800 under section 29.

Section 32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises

16. At its 36th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, an amount of $27,298,700 for the construction project at Addis Ababa and an

amount of $16,851,500 for the construction project at Bangkok, as recommended in paragraphs 8 and 13 of the third report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/7/Add.2).

17. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $68,880,600 under section 32.

Second reading of the budget estimates

18. Decisions taken at the first reading by the Fifth Committee concerning certain expenditure and income sections were affected by action taken by the Fifth Committee on questions relating to the proposed programme budget (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I B) and by action taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding certain revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General and on the appropriations required for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its current session.

19. The requirements under the various sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Fifth Committee are as follows:

Section		*Amount approved*	*Total*
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
	EXPENDITURE SECTIONS		
1.	*Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 23rd meeting	53 390.4	
	II. Financial implications:		
	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/C.5/44/15; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 1 and 2; A/C.5/44/SR.20 and 22; A/44/679; General Assembly resolution 44/15)	5 813.8	
	Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation (A/C.5/44/19; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 3-8; A/C.5/44/SR.26 and 60; A/44/695; General Assembly resolution 44/16)	195.8	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (A/C.5/44/52 and Corr.1; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 70-75; A/C.5/44/SR.60)	305.0	
	TOTAL, SECTION 1		59 705.0
2A.	*Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	86 396.9	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates arising from the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 concerning the situation in Central America (A/C.5/44/51, A/44/7/Add.8, A/C.5/44/SR.58)	2 398.3	
	III. Financial implications:		
	Venue of the session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (draft resolution I B, sect. III, A/C.5/44/SR.61)	20.3	
	IV. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(726.2)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 2A		88 089.3
2B.	*Disarmament affairs activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 24th meeting	10 762.5	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/C.5/44/36; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 35-38; A/C.5/44/SR.48 and 60; A/44/810; General Assembly resolution 44/117 F)	242.6	
	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/C.5/44/37; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 35-38, A/C.5/44/SR.48 and 60, A/44/810; General Assembly resolution 44/113 A)	57.8	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	121.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 2B		11 184.5

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
2C.	*Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 24th meeting	8 317.3	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(120.4)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 2C		8 196.9
3.	*Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 48th meeting	35 448.0	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	540.2	
	TOTAL, SECTION 3		35 988.2
4.	*Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 25th meeting	2 083.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1989 (A/C.5/44/5, A/44/7/Add.1, A/C.5/44/SR.39 and 60)	82.0	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(2.4)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 4		2 163.1
5A.	*Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 25th meeting	4 519.5	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	151.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 5A		4 670.8
5B.	*Regional Commissions New York Office*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 25th meeting	830.9	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	24.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 5B		855.3
6.	*Department of International Economic and Social Affairs*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 26th meeting	44 673.0	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Functions and posts related to global social development issues (draft resolution I B, sect. II, A/C.5/44/SR.61)	874.3	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	1 267.5	
	TOTAL, SECTION 6		46 814.8
7.	*Department of Technical Co-operation for Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 26th meeting	23 541.3	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	311.9	
	TOTAL, SECTION 7		23 853.2
8.	*Activities on global social development issues*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	11 198.7	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1989 (see sect. 4 above)	53.0	
	III. Financial implications:		
	Functions and posts related to global social development issues (see sect. 6 above)	(967.0)	
	IV. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(299.0)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 8		9 985.7
9.	*Transnational corporations*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 34th meeting	10 737.9	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	181.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 9		10 919.2

Section		*Amount approved*	*Total*
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
10.	*Economic Commission for Europe*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	35 664.7	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(2 575.4)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 10		33 089.3
11.	*Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	39 409.0	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	382.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 11		39 791.4
12.	*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	49 990.2	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(979.5)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 12		49 010.7
13.	*Economic Commission for Africa*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 28th meeting	59 112.8	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) (A/C.5/44/49; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 60; A/C.5/44/SR.57 and 60; A/44/885; General Assembly resolution 44/237)	181.9	
	Restoration of the post of evaluation officer on a non-recurrent basis (draft resolution I B, sect. VIII, A/C.5/44/SR.61)	211.6	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(1 780.6)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 13		57 725.7
14.	*Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 27th meeting	42 633.9	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(4 038.5)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 14		38 595.4
15.	*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 45th meeting	78 384.0	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Development and international economic co-operation: Human settlements (A/C.5/44/39; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 40-43; A/C.5/44/SR.50 and 60, A/44/831, General Assembly resolution 44/174)	420.0	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(5 696.4)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 15		73 107.6
16.	*International Trade Centre*		
	Approved in first reading at 29th meeting	15 400.8	
	TOTAL, SECTION 16		15 400.8
17.	*Centre for Science and Technology for Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 29th meeting	4 174.2	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	124.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 17		4 298.8
18.	*United Nations Environment Programme*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 30th meeting	11 939.4	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(743.8)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 18		11 195.6
19.	*United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 30th meeting	10 528.2	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	(590.4)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 19		9 937.8

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
20.	*International drug control*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 30th meeting	8 378.8	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1989 (see sect. 4 above)	117.1	
	III. Financial implications:		
	Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation (see sect. 1 above)	13.2	
	International campaign against traffic in drugs (A/C.5/44/40; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 47 and 48; A/C.5/44/SR.53 and 60; A/44/852; General Assembly resolution 44/142)	82.9	
	International campaign against traffic in drugs (A/C.5/44/41; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 46; A/C.5/44/SR.53 and 60; A/44/853; General Assembly resolution 44/141)	74.4	
	IV. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(332.8)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 20		8 333.6
21.	*Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 31st meeting	37 576.4	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(3 396.3)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 21		34 180.1
22.	*Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 31st meeting	6 910.7	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(429.5)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 22		6 481.2
23.	*Human rights*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 32nd meeting	17 164.4	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Venue of the sessions of the Human Rights Committee (draft resolution I B, sect. III, A/C.5/44/SR.61)	223.3	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(1 282.0)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 23		16 105.7
24.	*Regular programme of technical co-operation*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 32nd meeting	35 812.8	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	350.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 24		36 163.2
25.	*International Court of Justice*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 32nd meeting	13 682.6	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(349.6)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 25		13 333.0
26.	*Legal activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 32nd meeting	18 550.0	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (A/C.5/44/26; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 32 and 33; A/C.5/44/SR.48 and 60; A/44/809; General Assembly resolution 44/33)	20.2	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	196.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 26		18 766.5

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
27.	*Public information*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 39th meeting	84 858.1	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation (see sect. 1 above)	79.0	
	Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (A/C.5/44/29; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 29-31; A/C.5/44/SR.46 and 60; A/44/758; General Assembly resolutions 44/27 A, B, D to I, K and L)	104.5	
	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/C.5/44/46; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 49-55; A/C.5/44/SR.54 and 60; A/44/860; General Assembly resolutions 44/100, 44/101 and 44/102)	155.1	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	2 028.7	
	TOTAL, SECTION 27		87 225.4
28.	*Administration and management*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	403 553.9	
	II. Financial implications:		
	Venue of the sessions of the Human Rights Committee (see sect. 23 above)	11.6	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(5 806.0)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 28		397 759.5
29.	*Conference and library services*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 48th meeting	358 875.8	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	(6 098.2)	
	TOTAL, SECTION 29		352 777.6
30.	*United Nations bond issue*		
	Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	—	
	TOTAL, SECTION 30		—
31.	*Staff assessment*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	284 570.4	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 concerning the situation in Central America (see sect. 2A above)	193.3	
	III. Financial implications:		
	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (see sect. 1 above)	286.8	
	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (see sect. 2B above)	82.4	
	Development and international economic co-operation: Human settlements (see sect. 15 above)	24.4	
	Restoration of the post of evaluation officer on a non-recurrent basis (see sect. 13 above)	27.8	
	IV. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	13 205.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 31		298 390.4
32.	*Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	68 880.6	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	1 658.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 32		70 538.7
	TOTAL, EXPENDITURE SECTIONS		1 974 634.0

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
	INCOME SECTIONS		
1.	*Income from staff assessment*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	289 137.2	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 and concerning the situation in Central America (see expenditure sect. 2A above)	193.3	
	III. Financial implications:		
	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	286.8	
	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (see expenditure sect. 2B above)	82.4	
	Development and international economic co-operation: Human settlements (see expenditure sect. 15 above)	24.4	
	Restoration of the post of evaluation officer on a non-recurrent basis (see expenditure sect. 13 above)	27.8	
	IV. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	13 288.9	
	TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1		303 040.8
2.	*General income*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	53 934.8	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Advance to bring the Common Fund for Commodities into operation (A/C.5/44/47; A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 61-63; A/C.5/44/SR.58)	1 750.5	
	III. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	(1 161.1)	
	TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 2		54 524.2
3.	*Revenue-producing activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	9 186.0	
	II. Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	475.2	
	TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 3		9 661.2
	TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS		367 226.2

20. At its 61st meeting, on 20 December, the Committee considered the second reading of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. The outcome was as follows:

Section		Amount approved	In favour	Against	Abstentions
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
	EXPENDITURES SECTIONS				
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*				
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	59 705.0	Approved without a vote		
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*				
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	88 089.3	Approved without a vote		
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	11 184.5	Approved without a vote		
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 196.9	Approved without a vote		
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*				
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	35 988.2	Approved without a vote		
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*				
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 163.1	Approved without a vote		

Section		Amount approved	In favour	Against	Abstentions
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 670.8	Approved without a vote		
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	855.3	Approved without a vote		
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	46 814.8	Approved without a vote		
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	23 853.2	Approved without a vote		
8.	Activities on global social development issues	9 985.7	Approved without a vote		
9.	Transnational corporations	10 919.2	Approved without a vote		
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	33 089.3	Approved without a vote		
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	39 791.4	Approved without a vote		
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	49 010.7	Approved without a vote		
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	57 725.7	Approved without a vote		
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 595.4	Approved without a vote		
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	73 107.6	Approved without a vote		
16.	International Trade Centre	15 400.8	Approved without a vote		
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 298.8	Approved without a vote		
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	11 195.6	Approved without a vote		
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	9 937.8	Approved without a vote		
20.	International drug control	8 333.6	Approved without a vote		
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 180.1	Approved without a vote		
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 481.2	Approved without a vote		
23.	Human rights	16 105.7	Approved without a vote		
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	36 163.2	Approved without a vote		
	PART V. *International justice and law*				
25.	International Court of Justice	13 333.0	Approved without a vote		
26.	Legal activities	18 766.5	Approved without a vote		
	PART VI. *Public information*				
27.	Public information	87 225.4	Approved without a vote		
	PART VII. *Common support services*				
28.	Administration and management	397 759.5	Approved without a vote		
29.	Conference and library services	352 777.6	Approved without a vote		
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*				
30.	United Nations bond issue	—		—	
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*				
31.	Staff assessment	298 390.4	Approved without a vote		
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*				
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	70 538.7	Approved without a vote		
	TOTAL	1 974 634.0			
	INCOME SECTIONS				
1.	Income from staff assessment	303 040.8	Approved without a vote		
2.	General income	54 524.2	Approved without a vote		
3.	Revenue-producing activities	9 661.2	Approved without a vote		
	TOTAL	367 226.2			

21. Also at its 61st meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolutions I A and B, II A to C, III and IV as contained in the draft report of the Committee (A/C.5/44/L.15 (Part IV) and Corr.1). (For the text of the draft resolutions, see para. 49 below).

22. Statements made by representatives during the consideration of the draft resolutions are reflected in the summary records.

Consideration of special subjects

1. *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia*

23. The Fifth Committee considered this subject at its 27th meeting, on 2 November. It had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see A/44/206 and Corr.1)

and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see A/44/206/Add.1).

24. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. I).

2. *Publications of the International Court of Justice*

25. The Committee considered this subject at its 32nd meeting, on 9 November. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/13). The report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 15).

26. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the comments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 11 of his note (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. II).

3. *International Computing Centre: 1990 budget estimates*

27. The Committee considered this subject at its 34th and 36th meetings, on 10 and 13 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/4). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 18).

28. At its 36th meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the budget estimates of the International Computing Centre for the year 1990 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. III).

4. *Integrated management information system project*

29. The Committee considered this subject at its 34th and 36th meetings. It had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/8). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 16 and 17).

30. At its 36th meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. IV).

5. *Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok*

31. The Committee considered this subject during its first reading of the estimates under section 32, at its 36th meeting. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (see A/C.5/44/7) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/7/Add.2).

32. Also at its 36th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the revised estimate of the Secretary-General of the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa and request the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved project as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. V).

6. *Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks*

33. The Committee considered this subject at its 37th and 39th meetings, on 14 and 15 November. It had before it the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks (see A/44/329 and A/44/433) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see A/44/329/Add.1 and A/44/433/Add.1).

34. At its 39th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. VI).

7. *Emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child*

35. The Committee considered this subject at its 43rd meeting, on 17 November, in connection with the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report (document A/44/736, para. 13) on the agenda item above entitled "Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child" (see document A/44/743 above). It had before it the statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.5/44/28). The report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 24-28).

36. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that the emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child should be payable, on an exceptional basis, at the rates of honoraria authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980 (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. VII).

8. *Conference services at Vienna*

37. The Committee considered this subject at its 45th, 46th and 48th meetings, on 21, 22 and 27 November. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/24) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/7/Add.4).

38. At its 48th meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should endorse the view of the Secretary-General that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources, and that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties on this subject and to making practical arrangements for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. VIII).

9. *Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses*

39. The Committee considered this subject at its 54th and 56th meetings, on 11 and 14 December. The Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/7/Add.5).

40. At its 56th meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Advisory Committee in the annex to its report (see para. 49 below, draft resolution III).

10. *Extrabudgetary resources*

41. The Committee considered this subject at its 54th and 56th meetings. The Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/7/Add.7).

42. At its 56th meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee.

11. *Issues relating to the proposed programme budget*

43. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ado Vaher, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.25), following informal consultations regarding a number of issues that had been identified during the first reading as requiring further consideration.

44. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.25 without a vote (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I B).

12. *The contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates*

45. The Fifth Committee considered this subject at its 60th meeting, on 20 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/50). The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 68 and 69).

46. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appropriate the required amounts as contained in the report of the Secretary-General. The Committee also decided to recommend to the Assembly that it should note that a balance of $13,120,500 would remain in the contingency fund (see para. 49 below, draft resolution I A, sect. IX).

13. *Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation*

47. The Fifth Committee considered this subject at its 60th meeting. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/52 and Corr.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 70-75).

48. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, a reduction totalling $14,398,000 under the expenditure sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and additional estimates of income amounting to $12,603,000 under the income sections of the proposed programme budget, to be apportioned as indicated in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

49. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I A and B, II A to C, III and IV below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

A

The General Assembly

I

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see A/44/206 and Corr.1) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see A/44/206/Add.1);

II

Publications of the International Court of Justice

Takes note of the comments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 11 of his note on the publications of the International Court of Justice (A/C.5/44/13);

III

International Computing Centre: 1990 budget estimates

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1990 amounting to 11,260,400 United States dollars;

IV

Integrated management information system project

Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/44/8);

V

Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimates, submitted by the Secretary-General, of the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa (see A/C.5/44/7, sect. I.C).

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved project as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 6 of its report (A/44/7/Add.2);

VI

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks

Takes note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks (see A/44/329 and A/44/433) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (see A/44/329/Add.1 and A/44/433/Add.1);

VII

Honoraria for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Decides that the emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child shall be payable, on an exceptional basis, at the rates of honoraria authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980;

VIII

Conference services at Vienna

1. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources (see A/C.5/44/24, para. 24);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties on the subject and to making practical arrangements for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 4 of its report (A/44/7/Add.4);

IX

Contingency fund

Notes that a balance of 13,120,500 United States dollars remains in the contingency fund.

B

The General Assembly

I

High-level posts in the Secretariat of the United Nations

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988;

2. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning high-level posts as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify, as soon as possible in the course of the biennium 1990-1991, in accordance with resolution 43/213, four additional high-level posts for reduction;

II

Functions and posts related to global social development issues in sections 6 and 8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

1. *Decides* that the activities related to global social development issues identified in paragraphs 6.14 and 8.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the corresponding resources shall be in section 6 of the programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functions and administrative support of the departments having mandates relating to global social development issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach to development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

III

Venue of the sessions of the Human Rights Committee and of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. *Decides* to accept the related estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in sections 2A and 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and to reinstate the related provision in section 28F of the proposed programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Human Rights Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to take fully into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 23.5, 23.6, 2A.6 and 2A.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), including the need for optimum use of resources, as well as the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, and article 37 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] when deciding on the venue of their future sessions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Committee on Conferences;

IV

Subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the provisions of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to intensify his efforts to attract voluntary contributions to the Institute in order to obviate the need for a subvention from the regular budget, to review the question of programme support costs, and to report annually to the General Assembly on the situation of the Institute;

V

Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

1. *Accepts* the estimate and proposal of the Secretary-General for section 3C (Namibia) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as endorsed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes that the Secretary-General will submit revised estimates for that section and requests him to do so no later than at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking full account of the priority attached by the General Assembly to activities against *apartheid* and of the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session, to ensure optimum utilization of resources within section 3, including the possibility of redeployment of staff resources, when submitting revised

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[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

estimates and priorities for section 3 to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

VI

Section 5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

Notes that the reference to "peace-keeping" in section 5A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 refers only to humanitarian assistance activities related to peace-keeping operations;

VII

Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: programmatic content of programme B.3 (Analysis of the world population)

Requests the Secretary-General to implement programme B.3 (Analysis of the world population) of section 6 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, within the framework of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984,[4] and the World Population Plan of Action,[5] and in this context to give special attention to the question of the relationship between population and development, taking into account paragraph 6.9 and noting that the word "sustainable" should not be part of paragraph 6.42;

VIII

Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa

1. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 181 to 183 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/44/16) and requests the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of resources for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[6] and to intensify his efforts to reduce the currently high vacancy rate in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the preparation of a specific plan to that end, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the question of the retention of trained personnel and the possibility of restoration of the Training Centre, and to report on the results of this review to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Decides* that the post proposed by the Secretary-General for a Chief, Office Automation, in the Economic Commission for Africa should be an established post in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, and that the post of evaluation officer should be restored on a non-recurrent basis, subject to renewal;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the question of the resources for the evaluation function in the regional commissions, prior to the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

IX

Section 18. United Nations Environment Programme

Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that all efforts are made in the United Nations system for the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, and the implementation of other new mandates, including provisions for adequate resources for effective co-ordination in the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme;

X

Section 20. International drug control

Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 20.4 and 20.7 to 20.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraph 217 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/44/16);

XI

Section 23. Human rights

1. *Decides* that additional requirements for those new mandates emanating from decisions of the Economic and Social Council which are outside the scope of the perennial activities included in section 23 are to be treated in accordance with the provisions for the use and operation of the contingency fund;[7]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the question of the relationship between the treatment of perennial activities in the programme budget and the use of the contingency fund in the report that he is to prepare in the light of the experience gained with regard to the contingency fund during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

XII

Section 27. Public information

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the new structure of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, provides for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the activities carried out by the United Nations information centres, including, if required, through the redeployment of resources within section 27, and to ensure that the activities and outputs of the information centres fully reflect the mandates of the General Assembly;

XIII

Section 28D. Office of General Services, Headquarters

Requests the Secretary-General to devise a more satisfactory system for the reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of accommodation for posts related to extra-budgetary activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

[5] *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.

[6] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[7] Resolution 42/211, annex.

XIV

Section 28G. Miscellaneous expenses

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 28G.4 of its report (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2);

XV

Section 28I. Division of Administrative and Common Services, Vienna

1. *Concurs* with the view of the Secretary-General expressed in his report on conference services at Vienna, that, following the first several years of experience of the operation of common services at Vienna, an in-depth review of such services is needed during the biennium 1990-1991 (see A/C.5/44/24, para. 23);

2. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties with a view to making necessary improvements;

3. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the process of these consultations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report at the most appropriate time on the progress of these consultations;

XVI

Section 29. Conference and library services

I

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the delay in the completion of the reports on work-load statistics and work-load standards requested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 29.19 and 29.22 of its report (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the abovementioned reports to the Advisory Committee at its spring 1990 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

II

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "From the optical disc pilot project at the United Nations Office at Geneva to an optical disc system for the United Nations" (see A/44/684), of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (see A/44/684/Add.1), and of the information provided by the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the optical disc system, as outlined by the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution II

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Appropriations totalling 1,974,634,000 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section		*(US dollars)*
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*	
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	59 705 000
	Total, PART I	59 705 000
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*	
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	88 089 300
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	11 184 500
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 196 900
	Total, PART II	107 470 700
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*	
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	35 988 200
	Total, PART III	35 988 200
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*	
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 163 100
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 670 800
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	855 300
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	46 814 800
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	23 853 200

Section		(US dollars)
8.	Activities on global social development issues	9 985 700
9.	Transnational corporations	10 919 200
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	33 089 300
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	39 791 400
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	49 010 700
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	57 725 700
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 595 400
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	73 107 600
16.	International Trade Centre	15 400 800
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 298 800
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	11 195 600
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	9 937 800
20.	International drug control	8 333 600
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 180 100
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 481 200
23.	Human rights	16 105 700
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	36 163 200
	Total, PART IV	532 679 000
	PART V. *International justice and law*	
25.	International Court of Justice	13 333 000
26.	Legal activities	18 766 500
	Total, PART V	32 099 500
	PART VI. *Public information*	
27.	Public information	87 225 400
	Total, PART VI	87 225 400
	PART VII. *Common support services*	
28.	Administration and management	397 759 500
29.	Conference and library services	352 777 600
	Total, PART VII	750 537 100
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*	
30.	United Nations bond issue	—
	Total, PART VIII	—
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*	
31.	Staff assessment	298 390 400
	Total, PART IX	298 390 400
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*	
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	70 538 700
	Total, PART X	70 538 700
	GRAND TOTAL	1 974 634 000

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, an amount of 19,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1990-1991 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling 367,226,200 United States dollars are approved as follows:

Income section	*(US dollars)*
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*	
1. Income from staff assessment	303 040 800
Total, PART I	303 040 800
PART II. *Other income*	
2. General income	54 524 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	9 661 200
Total, PART II	64 185 400
GRAND TOTAL	367 226 200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1990

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1990:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 970,884,400 United States dollars, consisting of 987,317,000 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1990-1991 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above, less 16,432,600 dollars, being the decrease in revised appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 A of 21 December 1989, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 32,092,700 dollars, being half the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) 4,174,700 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 B of 21 December 1989, excluding the decrease of 16 million dollars in income section 2 pertaining to the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(*c*) 934,617,000 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 on the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 143,747,900 dollars consisting of:

(*a*) 151,520,400 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) Less 7,772,500 dollars, being the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/193 B.

Draft resolution III

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1990-1991 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of 3 million United States dollars in any one year of the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 250,000 dollars;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of 75,000 dollars;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 100,000 dollars;

(*c*) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding 300,000 dollars, in the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the biennium 1990-1991, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of that decision, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

Draft resolution IV

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of 100 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1990;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 under General Assembly resolution 42/228 of 21 December 1987;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present resolution, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1990-1991;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities, which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of the total of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 of the present resolution prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1990-1991, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/44/933

Implications of draft decisions submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in its report (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2)

(Agenda item 82 (*f*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 March 1990*]

1. At its 62nd to 65th meetings, on 28 and 29 March 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/54) on the programme budget implications of draft decisions submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in its report (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 76-91).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.62-65).

3. At the 63rd meeting, on 28 March, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed a draft decision which read as follows:

> "The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly decide that the acceptance of the voluntary contribution of the Government of Switzerland in the form of free office accommodation should not be construed as the intention of the Assembly to establish at Geneva a permanent Secretariat unit dealing with issues related to environment and development."

4. At its 65th meeting, on 29 March, the Fifth Committee, following informal consultations, decided to postpone consideration of the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to a more appropriate time.

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted, without a vote, the decision in paragraph 7 below.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decisions in paragraph 8 below.

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. At its 65th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft decisions contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and take appropriate action on other decisions and resolutions contained therein, additional requirements not exceeding $6,392,500 would arise for the biennium 1990-1991 for non-conference servicing costs. For conference servicing costs, based on assumptions made by the Secretary-General and without prejudging the relevant decisions and programme of work of the Preparatory Committee, an amount of up to $3,304,800 would be financed from within section 29 (Conference and library services) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. In addition, an amount of up to $1,246,200 would eventually have to be appropriated for the biennium 1990-1991 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). For 1992, non-conference servicing costs amounting to $2,388,600 and conference servicing costs in the amount of $1,715,000 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly

(*a*) Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $6,392,500 for non-conference servicing costs in the biennium 1990-1991 in respect of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to review the resources required, *inter alia*, the number and grades of the proposed staff of the secretariat for the Conference at the three locations, taking into account their responsibilities at these locations and the mandate contained in Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, and in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the views expressed by Member States, and to report the results to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session. Appropriations, as may be necessary, would be approved by the Assembly towards the close of the forty-fifth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General that would outline the actual and projected resource requirements, indicate the actual and potential impact on other ongoing activities and reflect the results of this review. It would also take into account offsetting savings which may materialize in the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(*c*) Decides that, in view of the provisions of section II, paragraph 14, of General Assembly resolution 44/228, such appropriations, as would be necessary, should have first call on the contingency fund as they relate to decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. In view of the contents of paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the review of the procedures, *inter alia*, for the use and operation of the contingency fund, the situation concerning the appropriateness and the adequacy of the level of the contingency fund should be closely monitored in the course of the forty-fifth session.

Draft decision II

OFFER OF OFFICE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly welcomes the offer of the Government of Switzerland to provide free office accommodation for the secretariat for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development which, in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, is only *ad hoc*, and concurs with the request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to this matter (see A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, para. 85).

DOCUMENT A/44/975

Implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/44/24/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1)

(Agenda item 36)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*10 September 1990*]

1. At its 66th meeting, on 10 September 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/56/Rev.1) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/44/24/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/44/SR.66).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (*ibid.*).

3. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and the United States of America.

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 3 (Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization) or 29 (Conference and library services) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions IA and B, IIA to C, III and IV submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/905, para. 49). For the final text, see resolutions 44/201 A and B, 44/202 A to C, 44/203 and 44/204.[8]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 2 April 1990, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/933, para. 8). For the final text, see decisions 44/466 and 44/467.[9]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

[9] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/6	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	Issued in fascicles
A/44/6/Rev.1 (vols. I and II)	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda
A/44/7/Add.1-8	Second to ninth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7A*
A/44/9	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	*Ibid., Supplement No. 9*
A/44/16 and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16*
A/44/23	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	*Ibid., Supplement No. 23*
A/44/24 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*
A/44/30 (Vols. I and II)	Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 30*
A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	*Ibid., Supplement No. 48*
A/44/723	Report of the Sixth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 143
A/44/734	Report of the Special Political Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 78
A/44/736	Report of the Third Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 95, 98, 106-108, 112, 114 and 115
A/44/746/Add.7	Report of the Second Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 82
A/44/746/Add.9	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/44/768	Report of the Sixth Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 141 and 146
A/44/781	Report of the First Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 49 to 69 and 151
A/44/786	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/44/789	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/44/832/Add.1	Report of the Second Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 12
A/44/848	Report of the Third Committee	*Ibid.*
A/44/850	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 111
A/44/L.12	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 157
A/44/L.13	Draft decision	*Ibid.*
A/44/L.17	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 32
A/44/L.23	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 31
A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29-L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40	Draft resolutions	*Ibid.*, agenda item 28
A/44/L.43 to L.45	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 39
A/44/L.55 and L.56	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 18
A/C.5/44/4	International Computing Centre—1990 budget estimates: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/5	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1989: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/7	Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/8	Integrated management information system project—progress report: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/13	Publications of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/15	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.17: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/18	Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the reports of the International Civil Service Commission (A/44/30) and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/44/9): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/19	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.12 and the draft decision contained in document A/44/L.13: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/23	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/44/734: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/24	Conference services at Vienna: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/25	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.23: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/26	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/723: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/28	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/736: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/44/29	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.26, L.27, L.29 to L.33, L.34/Rev.1, L.36 and L.40: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/36	Programme budget implications of draft resolution F submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/786: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/37	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/781: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/38	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/768: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/39	Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.9: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/40	Programme budget implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/41	Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/850: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/42	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/44/848: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/43	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.43 to L.45: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/44	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/44/789: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/46	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/44/L.55 and L.56 and of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/44/23): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/47	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Advance to bring the Common Fund for Commodities into operation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/48	Programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/49	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VI submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/832/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/50	The contingency fund—consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/51	Revised estimates arising from implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/24 and Security Council resolution 637 (1989) concerning the situation in Central America: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/52 and Corr.1	Revised estimates—effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/53	Programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/44/746/Add.7: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/54	Programme budget implications of draft decisions submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in its report (A/44/48 and Corr.1 and 2): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/55	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.67: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/56	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/44/24/Add.1): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/56/Rev.1	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/44/24/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1/Rev.1): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.15 (Part I) and Corr.1, (Part II) and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, (Part III) and Corr.1 and (Part IV) and Corr.1	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Replaced by A/44/905
A/C.5/44/L.25	Draft resolution	See A/44/905, paras. 43 and 49, draft resolution I B

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 124

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 124: Programme planning*

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DOCUMENT A/44/902

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[20 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 124 the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 124 in conjunction with item 123 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991) at its 19th, 23rd to 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 48th and 59th meetings, between 24 October and 19 December 1989. The Committee also considered item 124 in the course of its general debate on this item, item 123 and item 38 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations) at its 11th to 16th and 18th meetings between 13 and 24 October 1989. Comments made in the course of the discussion of item 124 are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.11-16, 18, 19, 23-32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45, 46, 48 and 59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

Consideration of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination

4. At its 23rd meeting, on 27 October, the Fifth Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 1, which were contained in paragraphs 74 and 80 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/44/16).

Section 2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities

5. At its 27th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 2A, which were contained in paragraphs 84, 87, 88 and 91 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 2B. Disarmament affairs activities

6. At its 24th meeting, on 27 October, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 2B, which were contained in paragraphs 97 to 100 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 2C. Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

7. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 2C, which were contained in paragraphs 104 to 106 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

8. At its 48th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 3, which were contained in paragraphs 113 and 114 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 11th to 16th, 18th, 19th, 23rd to 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 48th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 115.

Section 4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)

9. At its 25th meeting, on 30 October, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 4, which were contained in paragraph 117 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

10. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 5A, which were contained in paragraphs 120 to 124 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 5B. Regional Commissions New York Office

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 5B, which was contained in paragraph 127 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

12. At its 26th meeting, on 31 October, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 6, which were contained in paragraphs 135 to 139 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

13. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 7, which were contained in paragraphs 143 to 146 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 8. Activities on global social development issues

14. At its 27th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 8, which were contained in paragraphs 150 and 151 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 9. Transnational corporations

15. At its 34th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 9, which were contained in paragraphs 154 to 159 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 10. Economic Commission for Europe

16. At its 27th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 10, which were contained in paragraphs 162 and 163 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

17. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 11, which were contained in paragraphs 166 to 168 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

18. Also at the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 12, which were contained in paragraphs 171 to 176 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa

19. At its 28th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 13, which were contained in paragraphs 179 to 184 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

20. At its 27th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 14, which was contained in paragraph 186 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

21. At its 45th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 15, which were contained in paragraphs 190 to 193 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 16. International Trade Centre

22. At its 29th meeting, on 6 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 16, which were contained in paragraphs 195 and 196 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development

23. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 17, which were contained in paragraphs 199 to 202 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 18. United Nations Environment Programme

24. At its 30th meeting, on 7 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 18, which were contained in paragraphs 206 and 207 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

25. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 19, which were contained in paragraphs 211 and 212 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 20. International drug control

26. Also at the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 20, which were contained in paragraph 217 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

27. At its 31st meeting, on 8 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 21, which was contained in paragraph 219 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

28. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 22, which were contained in paragraphs 221 to 225 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 23. Human rights

29. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 23, which were contained in paragraphs 231 to 234 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 24. Regular programme of technical co-operation

30. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 24, which were contained in paragraphs 236 and 237 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 25. International Court of Justice

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 25, which was contained in paragraph 240 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 26. Legal activities

32. Also at the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 26, which were contained in paragraphs 245 to 249 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 27. Public information

33. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 27, which were contained in paragraphs 260 to 269 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.23

34. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.23), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.23 without a vote (see para. 36 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

36. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROGRAMME PLANNING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/215 of 21 December 1987 and 43/219 of 21 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and taking note of Council resolutions 1989/97 of 26 July 1989, 1989/109 of 27 July 1989 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session (A/44/16) and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1989 (A/44/3),

Having considered also the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-8),

Having considered further the reports of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget (A/44/272), on statements of programme budget implications (A/44/234), and on monitoring, evaluation and management information (A/44/233),

Reaffirming the importance of an appropriate consultation procedure of functional, sectoral and regional bodies on the planning, programming and budgeting process,

Reaffirming also the importance of priority-setting as an integral part of the planning, programming and budgeting process,

Emphasizing the importance of a reliable methodology for monitoring programme performance,

Stressing the importance of evaluation for the systematic and objective determination of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of programmes and activities in relation to their objectives,

Recognizing that co-ordination should aim at greater compatibility and mutual complementarity of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system,

Recognizing also the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions within the United Nations carried out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination,

Noting the co-ordinating role of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the secretariat level,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system,

Taking into account the comments and observations made in the Fifth Committee concerning programme planning,

I

Role of intergovernmental bodies

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the consultation procedure for the preparation of the proposed programme budget (A/44/16, para. 48);

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the extent of involvement of specialized bodies in the planning and programming process (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 69-72);

3. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Committee on Conferences to take appropriate action, within their respective mandates, with a view to assisting the functional, sectoral and regional bodies in playing a more effective role in the planning, programming and budgeting process in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Invites also* the functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental bodies to consider, in a timely manner, the draft medium-term plan and programme budget proposals within their areas of responsibility, in order that their recommendations may be taken into account by the Secretary-General when he prepares the proposed medium-term plan and the proposed programme budget;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary advice to the organs and bodies mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present section, in order to enable them effectively to carry out the tasks entrusted to them in the present resolution;

II

Priorities

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget (A/44/16, paras. 271-275);

2. *Takes note* of the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 92-97);

3. *Requests* all relevant entities and bodies to continue to make every effort to set and apply priorities in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to complete at its thirtieth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget (A/44/272), including the relationship between priorities and extrabudgetary resources and taking into account the pertinent observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 85), and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

III

Programme performance monitoring

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the methodology for monitoring and reporting on programme performance so that implementation rates may more meaningfully reflect programme performance and that a better comparison may be made between actual delivery of final output and commitments set out in the programme narratives of the approved programme budget;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the harmonization of programme performance and budget performance reporting;

IV

Evaluation

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on evaluation (A/44/16, paras. 286, 288-290, 292-297, 299-307, 314 and 316-320);

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretariat to refine the methodology for evaluation, stresses the need for further improvements, and urges the Secretariat to adopt a more qualitative approach in its evaluation analyses wherever justified by programmatic considerations;

3. *Stresses* the importance of self-evaluation in relation to the preparation and implementation of the medium-term plan and of the programmatic content of the programme budget;

4. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General, made in section III, paragraph 8, of its resolution 43/219 that programme performance and evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the General Assembly, should be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action;

V

Co-ordination questions

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on co-ordination (*ibid.*, paras. 325-331, 333, 335-340, 344-352, 357-361 and 364-368);

2. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to modify substantially the format and content of its annual overview report in accordance with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider in greater detail the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with their respective mandates;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1989 to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and subsequently to make it available to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of those bodies on the report in accordance with existing practice;

5. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at their joint meeting in 1990, to discuss, in a thorough manner, all measures for improving the efficacy of the joint meetings, including their structure and level of participation;

VI

Implementation

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of all aspects of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

VII

Other conclusions and recommendations

Approves those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session (see A/44/16) which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/902, para. 36). For the final text, see resolution 44/194.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/6/Rev.1 (vols. I and II)	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Ibid., Supplement No. 6*
A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda
A/44/7/Add.1-8	Second to ninth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7A*
A/44/16 and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addendum
A/44/233	Monitoring, evaluation and management information: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/234	Statements of programme budget implications: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/645	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of an aide-mémoire on the role of the United Nations and related international organizations in an interdependent world	
A/C.5/44/L.23	Draft resolution	See A/44/902, paras. 34 and 36

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Agenda item 126

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 126: Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:*

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

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DOCUMENT A/44/724

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 126 the item entitled:

> "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
>
> "(*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/711 and Add.1) and the reports of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal (A/42/328) and on the harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (A/43/704 and A/C.5/44/1 and Add.1).

3. The Committee considered the item at its 15th, 23rd, 37th, 40th, 43rd and 45th meetings, between 20 October and 21 November 1989. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.15, 23, 37, 40, 43 and 45).

Consideration of proposals

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 17 November, following informal consultations, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/44/L.5).

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/44/L.5, without a vote (see para. 8 below, draft decision I).

6. At the 45th meeting, on 21 November, following informal consultations, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/44/L.6).

7. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/44/L.6, without a vote (see para. 8 below, draft decision II).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

HARMONIZATION OF THE STATUTES, RULES AND PRACTICES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly, having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report on the harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (A/43/704), as well as comments thereon submitted by Member States (see A/C.5/44/1 and Add.1) and made in the Fifth Committee:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 15th, 23rd, 37th, 40th, 43rd and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 63rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117.

(*a*) Decides to retain, pending further consideration, the existing statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to revert to this matter, when appropriate, taking into account the comments of Member States.

Draft decision II

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/44/711);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to refer the report of the Advisory Committee to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(*c*) Decides to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information;

(*d*) Decides to support the intention of the Advisory Committee to revert to its former practice of in-depth studies of individual agencies of the United Nations system every other year with a view to making appropriate recommendations whenever required;

(*e*) Invites the Advisory Committee to consider the possibility of conducting, within available resources, in-depth studies of administrative and budgetary aspects of topics of system-wide concern;

(*f*) Takes note with appreciation of the addendum to the report of the Advisory Committee (A/44/711/Add.1) on the relationship between the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations;

(*g*) Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the addendum to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and expresses its wish that it be placed before the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 22 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/724, para. 8). For the final text, see decisions 44/413 and 44/414.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/328	Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/704	Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/645	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of an aide-mémoire on the role of the United Nations and related international organizations in an interdependent world	
A/44/711	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/711/Add.1	Relationship between the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/1 and Add.1	Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.5	Draft decision	See A/44/724, paras. 4 and 8, draft decision I
A/C.5/44/L.6	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8, draft decision II

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Agenda item 127

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 127: Joint Inspection Unit*

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DOCUMENT A/44/675

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 127 the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to the other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/44/34), a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Unit for 1989 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1990-1991 (A/44/129) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/44/488).

3. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th, 5th, 7th, 13th and 14th meetings, between 4 and 19 October 1989. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.4, 5, 7, 13 and 14). The Committee considered other reports of the Joint Inspection Unit in the context of its consideration of agenda items 123 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991) and 128 (Pattern of conferences).

4. At the 13th meeting, on 17 October, Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.4) following informal consultations.

5. At its 14th meeting, on 19 October, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.4 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/218 of 21 December 1987 and 43/221 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 (A/44/34), the work programme of the Unit for 1989 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1990-1991 (A/44/129, annex) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/44/488),

Welcoming the continuing reform measures employed by the Joint Inspection Unit to enhance the quality and effectiveness of its work in all respects, as described in section VI of its report,

Reiterating the importance of a detailed and timely consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, particularly by Member States and the organizations concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and of its work programme for 1989, as well as of the detailed information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, in the development of its work programme, to give even greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues relevant to the agendas of the governing bodies of its participating organizations and to their main and common concerns;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to standardize the format of his reports relating to the work and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in order to include therein the recommendations of the Unit and any decisions

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 4th, 5th, 7th, 13th and 14th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118.

of the General Assembly and other governing bodies before making his comments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, and the Unit, in preparing its annual report, to co-ordinate their efforts in order to submit to the General Assembly the maximum possible information on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

5. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue to make every possible effort to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the governing bodies of its participating organizations, in particular the General Assembly, and of the relevant subsidiary bodies, to ensure that the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, where pertinent, are issued in accordance with existing regulations for the timely receipt of documentation;

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to make every effort to shorten its reports, using comparative tables and graphics whenever appropriate, and to include therein an executive summary of its recommendations in order to facilitate the consideration of its reports;

7. *Also requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to take into account the guidelines outlined in the present resolution in finalizing its work programme for 1990-1991;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/675, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/184.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/586	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part A. The United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/34	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34*
A/44/129	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1989 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1990-1991	
A/44/135	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part B. The specialized agencies": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/135/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/221	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part A. The United Nations"	
A/44/329	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of the United Nations public information networks—United Nations information centres": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/329/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/433	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of United Nations public information networks—Reorganization of the Department of Public Information": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/433/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/44/486	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Concluding report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/486/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/488	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit	
A/44/646	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical co-operation projects": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/684	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "From the optical disc pilot project at the United Nations Office at Geneva to an optical disc system for the United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/684/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/C.5/44/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/44/675, paras. 4 and 6

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Agenda item 128

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 128: Pattern of conferences*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 5th, 8th to 10th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th and 92nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 119.

DOCUMENT A/44/895

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 128 the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 5th, 8th to 10th and 59th meetings, held between 6 October and 19 December 1989. Statements and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.5, 8-10 and 59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3), and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C (A/44/502). It also had before it notes by the Secretary-General (A/44/135 and Add.1) transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part B. The specialized agencies" and the comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as well as a note by the Secretary-General (A/44/221) transmitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part A. The United Nations" (see A/43/586) and the letters dated 13 June, 28 August, 1 and 5 December 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/44/341 and Add.1-3).

4. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, following informal consultations, a Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee, Mr. Ado Vaher, introduced three draft resolutions, A to C, (A/C.5/44/L.22) and informed the Committee of a revision to paragraph 10 of draft resolution A as follows: after the words "conformity with", the words "General Assembly" should be deleted; and at the end of that paragraph after "21 December 1988", the words "as adopted by the General Assembly" should be added.

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A as orally revised, and draft resolutions B and C without objection (see para. 7 below).

6. Following the adoption of the draft resolutions, the representatives of Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions A to C below:

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

A

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3),

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (*ibid.*, annex III);

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by a number of United Nations organs to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources with a view to enabling United Nations bodies to make the optimum use of conference services and to facilitate, where necessary, continued rationalization of their meeting requirements;

5. *Urges* all United Nations organs to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources, taking into account the need to reduce costs without adversely affecting their efficiency;

6. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs that have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them in order to assist those organs in making better use of those resources;

7. *Recommends* that the Chairmen of those organs bring the concerns about the utilization of conference-servicing resources to the attention of the organs concerned;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on conference and library services, bearing in mind that this strategy should have, *inter alia*, the objective of utilizing to the optimum and in the most cost-effective manner, the conference services, resources and facilities world wide, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the rules and principles governing conference planning;

10. *Takes note* of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General (see A/44/222 and Corr.1, para. 104), on the understanding that the role to be determined by the Committee at its 1990 session will be in full accordance with its mandate and in conformity with resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, as adopted by the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly.

B

Control and limitation of documentation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985, 41/177 D of 5 December 1986, 42/207 of 11 December 1987 and 43/222 C of 21 December 1988,

1. *Decides* to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following:

(*a*) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

(*b*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*c*) International Law Commission;

(*d*) Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*e*) Special Committee against *Apartheid;*

(*f*) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to discontinue its request for summary records;

3. *Takes note also* of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

C

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/207 C (A/44/502),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/895, para. 7). For the final text, see resolutions 44/196 A to C.[1]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 2 April 1990, the General Assembly:

(*a*) Took note of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to grant the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia to convene a special plenary meeting at Windhoek from 9 to 11 April 1990 and to encourage the Council and the Secretariat to explore possibilities for defraying part of the expenses in kind (see A/44/930, annex);

(*b*) Authorized the provision of records to the Council, in accordance with its entitlements and relevant past practice, in order to enable the Council to submit its final report to the Assembly. For the final text, see decision 44/463.[2]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

[2] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/586	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part A. The United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/32 and Corr.1-3	Report of the Committee on Conferences	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 32* and corrigenda
A/44/135	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part B. The specialized agencies": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/44/135/Add.1	———: note by the Secretary-General submitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/44/221	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings—Part A. The United Nations"	
A/44/341 and Add.1-3	Letters dated 13 June, 28 August, 1 and 5 December 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/502	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C	
A/44/930	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 23 March 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/44/L.22	Draft resolutions	See A/44/895, paras. 4 and 7, draft resolutions A to C

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 129

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 129: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations*

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DOCUMENT A/44/896

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[19 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 129 the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

3. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th to 23rd, 25th and 59th meetings between 17 October and 19 December 1989. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.13, 17, 18, 20 to 23, 25 and 59).

4. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a document (A/C.5/44/L.18) containing three draft resolutions, A to C, which were elaborated following informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions without a vote (see para. 6 below, draft resolutions A to C).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985, 42/208 of 11 December 1987 and 43/223 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1 Corr.1), and noting the efforts of the Committee, particularly in the context of the difficulties it encountered in performing its tasks,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session (see A/C.5/44/SR.13, 17, 18, 20-23, 25 and 59, and corrigendum),

1. *Reaffirms* that:

(*a*) The capacity to pay is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

(*b*) The scale of assessments should be determined on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;

(*c*) The methodology for determining the scale of assessments should be simplified as far as possible with a view to making it more transparent and stable over time;

2. *Takes note* of the possible areas for adjustments to the existing methodology identified in the report of the Committee on Contributions;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) To continue its work on the following elements of the existing methodology:

(i) The statistical base period;
(ii) The debt adjustment factor;
(iii) The per capita income limit;
(iv) The scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales;

(*b*) As a means further to improve the current methodology:

(i) To examine fully the use of other factors, including the situation of countries having the economic characteristics outlined in resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 3;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th to 23rd, 25th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 8th, 15th, 32nd, 84th, 90th, 91st, 93rd and 95th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 120.

(ii) To continue its work on the price-adjusted rates of exchange methodology;

(*c*) To continue, in conformity with the mandate set out in resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 2 (*e*), its consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments to the machine scale, which should be uniformly applied, based on broad, objective, rational and transparent criteria, including those mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee on Contributions, and which should be limited in scope and made on a voluntary and multilateral basis;

4. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, recommendations on adjustments, if necessary and where appropriate, to the elements and factors referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* the Committee on Contributions, in conducting the work mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to continue to examine the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to proceed with the further exploration of alternative income concepts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to consider excluding the allocation of any additional points, as a result of the application of the scheme of limits, to those Member States having a very low per capita income, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Further requests* the Committee on Contributions to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session illustrative examples, consistent with the statistical annexes to its report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, of the implications of using the elements and factors mentioned in the present resolution, including different alternatives for ceiling and floor amounts.

B

The General Assembly

Endorses the proposal contained in paragraphs 50 to 52 of the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) concerning the revised assessment procedures for non-member States.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to examine the question of providing access of Member States to information on how the Committee, being an expert body, arrives at its decisions on the scale of assessments, and to submit specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee, in particular by holding information meetings at its regular sessions before the preparation of a new scale and during the consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments, to enable interested Member States to convey their views and request the Committee to take those views into account in the preparation of the new scale;

2. *Decides* to continue at its forty-fifth session its consideration of the functioning of the Committee on Contributions on the basis of the views to be expressed by that Committee in its report.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/896, para. 6). For the final text, see resolutions 44/197 A to C.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Contributions	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11* and addendum and corrigendum
A/44/63	Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	
A/44/535 and Add.1-3	Letters dated 19 and 26 September and 2 and 13 October 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/44/926 and Add.1-3	Letters dated 12 and 26 March, 17 May and 20 July 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/44/L.18	Draft resolutions	See A/44/896, paras. 4 and 6, draft resolutions A to C

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 130

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 130: Personnel questions:*

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

(*c*) Other personnel questions

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DOCUMENT A/44/880

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 130, the item entitled:

"Personnel questions:

"(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;

"(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

"(*c*) Other personnel questions",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 28th, 37th, 39th to 42nd, 44th, 55th and 56th meetings, between 3 November and 14 December 1989. Comments made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.28, 37, 39-42, 44, 55 and 56).

3. For its consideration of sub-item (*a*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/44/604);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General, transmitting a list showing, by office, department and organizational element, the names, functional titles, nationalities and grades of all staff members of the United Nations Secretariat holding appointments of one year or more on 30 June 1989 (A/C.5/44/L.2).

4. For its consideration of sub-item (*b*), the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/44/11).

5. For its consideration of sub-item (*c*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/44/2);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/44/17);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat (A/C.5/44/9).

6. The Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (A/C.5/44/21).

7. At its 28th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee decided, without objection, to invite a designated representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat to make an oral statement before the Committee, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/213 of 17 December 1980.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. *Draft resolutions A to D and draft decision (A/C.5/44/L.10)*

8. At the 55th meeting, on 13 December, Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa, a Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee, following informal consultations, introduced four draft resolutions, A to D, and a draft decision (A/C.5/44/L.10).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 37th, 39th to 42nd, 44th, 55th and 56th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 121.

9. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman orally revised paragraph 3 of draft resolution A and paragraph 3 of draft resolution C:

(*a*) Paragraph 3 of draft resolution A, which read:

> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure equitable representation, at the senior and policy-formulating levels, of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States in conformity with the principle of equitable geographic distribution,"

was replaced by the following:

> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;"

(*b*) In the second line of paragraph 3 of draft resolution C, after the word "senior", the words "and policy-formulating" were inserted.

10. At the 56th meeting, on 14 December, the Chairman orally revised paragraph 10 of draft resolution A by deleting the word "alternative" in the first line.

11. The Committee then adopted draft resolutions A and C, as orally revised, and draft resolutions B and D without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolutions I A to D).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft decision I).

13. At the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolutions and the draft decision, the representatives of Cuba, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and Belgium made statements.

B. *Draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.7 and draft decision A/C.5/44/L.8*

14. At the 56th meeting, on 14 December, the representative of Sweden, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations" (A/C.5/44/L.7), and a draft decision on the same subject (A/C.5/44/L.8).

15. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia and Romania explained their delegations' positions on the draft resolution and the draft decision before the Committee took action thereon. The Chairman made a statement regarding the procedure that had been followed concerning the Committee's invitation to a designated representative of the staff to make an oral statement before the Committee (see para. 7 above).

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.7 without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/44/L.8 without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

18. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I A to D and II below:

Draft resolution I

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

A

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/220 A of 21 December 1987 and 43/224 A of 21 December 1988,

Emphasizing the independent international status of the staff of the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/44/604),

Noting the progress among nationals of some Member States who have served primarily on fixed-term contracts in accepting long-term and permanent contracts for service with the Secretariat,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results derived from holding national competitive examinations as a recruitment tool for nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States,

Noting that there continues to be some unevenness between the number of appointments made to posts subject to geographical distribution of nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and those of Member States within range or overrepresented,

Noting also the efforts made and still required to fill posts in organizational units with high vacancy rates, particularly in the regional commissions,

Bearing in mind the views on personnel questions expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session (see A/C.5/44/SR.28, 37, 39-42, 44, 55 and 56, and corrigendum),

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, including candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking also into consideration paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A of

11 December 1986, in order to ensure that all such countries come closer to the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at improving the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide and equitable geographical distribution of staff in the Professional and higher categories in all main departments and offices, bearing in mind that paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to monitor closely the effects of the reduction of posts on geographical distribution, particularly at the senior levels, and to take appropriate measures to redress any imbalances;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to endeavour to complete the work on the development of a methodology for holding national competitive examinations for posts at the P-3 level in all Member States and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan for all staff that allows for fair and transparent post-bidding throughout the Secretariat by integrating the vacancy management programme, ensures adequate, equitable and transparent promotion procedures and recognizes merit through a rational performance evaluation and reporting system;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on:

(*a*) The review of rules, regulations and criteria used for the promotion of staff;

(*b*) Efforts to ensure transparency in the work of the appointment and promotion bodies;

(*c*) The inclusion of effective and expeditious appeal and recourse mechanisms in the vacancy management programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a personnel policy to increase the mobility of staff, keeping in view the functional requirements of the Organization, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures proposed;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare proposals for groupings of Member States in presenting tables in his report, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

B

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient internal justice system in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat (A/C.5/44/9),

Welcoming the further improvements in the internal justice system and the progress achieved during the current year, including the reduction of the backlog of pending cases, largely due to the introduction of procedural improvements, and the completion of work on the revision of disciplinary rules to be promulgated effective January 1990,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the promulgation of the revised set of disciplinary rules effective 1 January 1990 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the operation of the new system;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue with the reforms in the administration of justice in the Secretariat, in particular with regard to improving the informal procedures for amicable settlements of staff grievances, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

C

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[1] in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Reaffirming the goal of increasing by 1990 the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total,

Noting, however, the inadequate increase in the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and in the appointment of women to the senior and policy-formulating levels, particularly with regard to women from developing countries, keeping in view that recruitment overall has been affected by the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[2] during the period 1987-1989,

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[1] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/44/17), and of section II.E. of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/44/604),

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular at the senior and policy-formulating levels, with a view to achieving to the extent possible an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, taking into account the principle that the paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to increase the representation of women from developing countries, including at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in view of the small proportion of women from those countries;

4. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution by nominating more women candidates and encouraging more women to apply for posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular those at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in seeking to achieve more tangible progress for women in the Secretariat, not to lose sight of equality of opportunity for all staff in the Secretariat;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report in the future on all aspects of the status of women in the Secretariat in one single document, taking into account the importance of comprehensiveness, transparency and analysis in the presentation;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session information on, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;[3]

(*b*) The implementation of the recommendations made by the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat (see A/C.5/44/17, sect. II and annex), as well as all relevant resolutions on that subject;

(*c*) The recruitment of women from developing countries to posts subject to geographical distribution;

(*d*) The appointment of women to posts at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

(*e*) The respective roles of the focal point in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management and of the Steering Committee;

(*f*) Recommendations for further action, including his approach to the setting of new targets for the period 1991-1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the information referred to in paragraph 7 of the present resolution to all relevant bodies, as set out in General Assembly resolutions and paragraph 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.[1]

D

MANDATORY AGE OF SEPARATION FOR NEW STAFF MEMBERS

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of other organizations of the United Nations common system (see A/44/30, vol. I, para. 58) that the mandatory age of separation should be 62 for new staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990,

Taking note also of the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (see A/44/9, annex XIII, draft resolution, sect. I, para. (*a*)) to increase the normal retirement age under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund from 60 to 62 for participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1990,

Recalling the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[2] particularly recommendation 52, on the application of the mandatory retirement age of 60,

Reaffirming that the personnel management of the Organization must be based upon clear, coherent and transparent rules,

1. *Approves* an amendment to regulation 9.5 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1990, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to provide that the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed on or after 1 January 1990 shall be 62, on the understanding that age 60 will continue to apply as the mandatory age of separation for those staff members who are currently in active service;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the possible and real impact of implementation of paragraph 1 of the present resolution on staff recruitment, mobility, career development and promotion, staffing structure, representation of Member States in the Secretariat and long-term staff cost expenditures.

ANNEX

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 9.5

Replace the first sentence by the following text:

> "Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty years or, if appointed on or after 1 January 1990, beyond the age of sixty-two years."

Draft resolution II

RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, that each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities and that the Secretary-General and the staff shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization,

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[3] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[4] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[5] the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Recalling also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, the annex to which contains the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully both the laws and regulations of Member States and their duties and responsibilities to the Organization,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 42/219 of 21 December 1987 and 43/225 of 21 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with grave concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/11), on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the reported case of abduction and killing, as well as the, once again, very high number of new cases of arrest and detention and the very negative developments in respect of various previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Deplores* the increase in the number of cases in which the safety, functioning and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy;

3. *Also deplores* the substantially increased number of cases of arrest or detention of officials for which the organizations of the United Nations system have not been able fully to exercise their rights during the reporting period;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the organizations;

5. *Urges* those Member States holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned fully to exercise the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve every case with all due speed;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment;

8. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations fully to comply with the provisions of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General that have led to the release of many staff members who were previously reported as being under arrest or detention;

10. *Also welcomes* the determination of the Secretary-General to continue to work together with the respective executive heads and with the authorities of Governments concerned to ensure strict implementation of the international agreements concerning privileges and immunities of international organizations and their officials;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in his report;

12. *Notes with concern* the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. *Takes note with concern* of the information in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, sects. III and IV) related to taxation on salaries and emoluments as well as the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related

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[4] Resolution 22 A (I).

[5] Resolution 179 (II).

organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General promptly to follow up all cases of arrest, detention and any matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants.

*

* *

19. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF RULES

The General Assembly, noting the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/44/2).

Draft decision II

RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to make his report on the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations available to Member States well in advance of its consideration of this subject in order to enable Member States to undertake a review of its contents in advance of their discussion.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I A to D and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/880, para. 18). For the final text, see resolutions 44/185 A to D and 44/186.[6]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 19). For the final text, see decisions 44/439 and 44/440.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/604	Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/2	Amendments to the Staff Rules: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/9	Administration of justice in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/11	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/17	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/21	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat	
A/C.5/44/L.2	List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/44/880, paras. 14 and 18 (draft resolution II)
A/C.5/44/L.8	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 19 (draft decision II)
A/C.5/44/L.10	Draft resolutions and draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 8, 18 (draft resolutions I A to D) and 19 (draft decision I)

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 131

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 131: United Nations common system*

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DOCUMENT A/44/898

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 131 the item entitled "United Nations common system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 28th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 44th and 59th meetings, between 3 November and 19 December 1989. Comments made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 44 and 59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the fifteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/44/30, vols. I and II).

4. The Committee also had before it the comments of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (A/C.5/44/16, annex) and those of the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System (A/C.5/44/20, annex), and a statement adopted by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization (A/C.5/44/14, annex). It had before it as well a statement of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/18) on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and, at its 31st meeting, on 8 November, it heard a related oral report of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7/Add.1-8, annex, paras. 13 and 14).

5. The report of the International Civil Service Commission was introduced by its Chairman at the 28th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.19), which was elaborated following informal consultations.

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and France. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.19 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Algeria, Japan, Australia and Cuba.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fifteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/44/30, vols. I and II) and other related reports (A/44/9, and A/C.5/44/14, A/C.5/44/16, A/C.5/44/18 and A/C.5/44/20),

I

Comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories

Recalling that, in section III of its resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories,

Recalling also the guidance it provided on this comprehensive review in section III of its resolution 42/221 and in section I of its resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 44th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122.

Recalling further, in respect of the request contained in section I, paragraph 4 (*c*), of resolution 43/226, that the overall costs of all the elements of the solutions proposed in the comprehensive review should, as far as possible, be comparable to the costs of the current remuneration system,

Noting that only upon completion of the comprehensive review in all its aspects can the decisions covered in section I of the present resolution be considered final,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to absorb in 1991 and subsequent years a significant portion of the additional costs arising in respect of the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of the adoption of the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to emphasize to the executive heads of the specialized agencies the importance of assisting the respective governing bodies in taking parallel measures to the same effect;

A. REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

Noting with concern that it has not been possible for the Commission to recommend the introduction of a revised remuneration structure,

1. *Takes note* of the views of the International Civil Service Commission with regard to the proposal that housing should be treated separately from the rest of the remuneration package and of the decision of the Commission, relating to undertaking further work on remuneration structures, contained in paragraph 196 of volume II of its report (A/44/30);

2. *Urges* the Commission to complete its consideration of all issues related to the introduction of a revised remuneration structure for the United Nations common system, including its impact on margin consideration and on the housing needs of staff in hardship duty stations, and to submit its final and complete conclusions to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

B. COMPARATOR

1. *Reaffirms* that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations emoluments and those of the highest-paying civil service—currently the United States federal civil service—which, by its size and structure, lends itself to such comparison;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Commission to conduct periodic checks, every five years, to determine which is the highest-paying civil service, and consequently requests the Commission to propose to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a methodology for carrying out such checks;

C. MARGIN CONSIDERATIONS

Recalling that, in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120 with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time,

1. *Confirms* that the current concept of the margin should continue to apply;

2. *Also confirms* that the current margin range of 110 to 120 should continue to apply;

3. *Endorses* the methodological approach, as outlined in paragraph 173 (*d*) of volume II of the report of the Commission (*ibid.*), for the calculation of the net remuneration margin;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report the net remuneration margin on an annual basis;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in the calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the experience gained and, in the mean time, to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the net remuneration margin for the period 1990-1991;

D. POST ADJUSTMENT

1. *Requests* the Commission to reconsider the decision contained in paragraph 250 (*a*) of volume II of its report (*ibid.*) relating to the granting of post adjustment increases due to cost of living;

2. *Takes note* of all other decisions taken by the Commission in respect of the operation of the post adjustment system as reflected in chapter VI of volume II of its report;

3. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 261 of volume II of the report of the Commission regarding the removal of regressivity from the post adjustment system and the inclusion of pension contributions as a separate item in the post adjustment index, on the understanding that, as indicated in paragraph 262, the current remuneration correction factor and floor protection measures will be discontinued;

4. *Instructs* the Commission to complete as soon as possible, and preferably by the end of 1991, a round of place-to-place surveys using the methodology outlined in chapter VI of volume II of its report, on the understanding that the surveys at the seven headquarters duty stations and at other duty stations with more than 150 Professional staff members will be finalized by the end of 1990 and that, at duty stations with small numbers of staff members, every effort will be made to utilize to the maximum the external data sources as outlined in paragraph 235 of volume II of the report of the Commission;

5. *Requests* the executive heads and the staff to co-operate with the Commission during the place-to-place survey process;

6. *Requests* the Commission to devise appropriate measures to deal with those duty stations where, upon implementation of a place-to-place survey, there exists a significant difference between the post adjustment index and the actual multiplier;

7. *Confirms* that, following the introduction of the revised salary scale referred to in section I.H, paragraph 3, of the present resolution and pending the outcome of the respective place-to-place surveys in those locations where the index reflected in the post adjustment multipliers exceeds the post adjustment index, net remuneration will continue

to be adjusted only to reflect currency fluctuations until the post adjustment index surpasses the index reflected by the post adjustment multipliers;

E. MOBILITY AND HARDSHIP

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the introduction of a mobility and hardship allowance as outlined in paragraphs 313 to 322 and 328 of volume II of the report of the Commission (*ibid.*), an assignment grant as outlined in paragraphs 323 to 327 and the provisions relating to the reimbursement of boarding costs contained in paragraph 329, on the understanding that the amounts indicated in the matrix for staff serving at Headquarters or in North American and European duty stations and similar designated locations will be payable from their fourth assignment only if they have served in at least two field duty stations;

2. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and the assignment grant;

F. MOTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

1. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 356 of volume II of the report of the Commission (*ibid.*) concerning structural improvements to the salary scale, which should be appropriately reflected in the scale of pensionable remuneration, and also endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 357 (*a*) relating to the modification of promotion policy;

2. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations common system to take appropriate steps to introduce the Commission's recommendations as outlined in paragraphs 357 (*d*) and (*e*) in respect of non-monetary awards and environmental motivators;

3. *Invites* the Commission again to review performance evaluation systems in all organizations of the United Nations common system with a view to:

(*a*) Ensuring that such systems are objective and transparent;

(*b*) Tying within-grade step increments and promotions to merit, as indicated in the performance evaluation reports, rather than primarily to longevity;

G. ALLOWANCES

1. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in chapter IX of volume II of the report of the Commission (*ibid.*) and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with respect to:

(*a*) The children's allowance in respect of disabled children, as outlined in paragraph 429 (*e*);

(*b*) The calculation of the commutation of unused annual leave, as outlined in paragraph 453 (*d*);

(*c*) The scale of separation payments, as outlined in paragraph 453 (*g*);

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Commission reflected in paragraphs 406 and 453 (*a*), (*e*) and (*f*) and confirms, with respect to paragraph 453 (*b*) and (*c*), that the terms and conditions of payment of the repatriation grant should remain unchanged in all respects;

3. *Requests* the Commission to collect the necessary information on the practices of the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country in order to assess the feasibility of harmonizing practices among organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Also requests* the Commission to reconsider the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances in the light of the tax practices of the comparator and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Further requests* the Commission to provide an overview of the package of common system allowances, including the level, rationale and procedure for review of each allowance, *inter alia*, by reference to the package of allowances provided by the comparator, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

H. BASE SALARY SCALE

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the establishment of a floor net salary level for staff in the Professional and higher categories by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service;

2. *Also approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, revised rates of staff assessment for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child, to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments and, consequently, approves as at the same date an amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as set forth in annex I to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child;

3. *Further approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex II to the present resolution, and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, together with the procedures for its construction and implementation that are reflected in annex III to the present resolution;

II

Functioning of the International Civil Service Commission

Recalling that, in section VIII of its resolution 42/221, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work,

Recalling also its request to the Commission in section II of its resolution 43/226 to expand the review of its functioning in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations common system and staff representatives and to submit proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Noting that the action of the Commission has been limited so far to considering the format of its annual report and to agreeing to practical arrangements for the conduct of its work during its sessions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with his colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and after consultations with the representatives of staff participating in the International Civil Service Commission, to review the functioning of the Commission and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the matter together with the views of the Commission thereon and, in the mean time, requests the Commission to maintain, in connection with matters related to comprehensive reviews of conditions of service of staff, the arrangements established in response to the invitation expressed by the Assembly in section I, paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/226;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue to seek improvements in the presentation of its report;

III

Other questions

A

Recognizing the changing demographic pattern of the work-force of the United Nations common system, as well as the increasing trend in some Member States towards extending the length of service of its work-force, and noting that in a number of Member States the normal retirement age and the corresponding mandatory age of separation are higher than they are at present in the United Nations common system,

Commends to the attention of the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations common system the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission to increase the mandatory age of separation to 62 for staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990;

B

Recalling its request made in section III.C of its resolution 43/226 that the Commission report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made by the organizations of the United Nations common system in connection with the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women,

Urges the organizations of the United Nations common system to provide the fullest information to the Commission on the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women so as to enable the Commission to analyse appropriately the progress achieved and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

C

Recalling section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section VII of its resolution 42/221 concerning the practice of some Member States of making supplementary payments or deductions with respect to their nationals,

Recalling also its request made in section III.C of its resolution 43/226 that the Commission report on these practices to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the limited response to the inquiries of the Commission on the matter,

Taking note of the decisions of the Commission contained in paragraph 90 of volume I of its report (*ibid.*), including its decision to report further to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on this matter,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to contact those Member States which have not so far provided information on supplementary payments and deductions to seek their co-operation in providing such information forthwith in order for the Commission to complete its study, which should also include a review of the impact of the introduction of the revised remuneration package on practices currently in effect;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take appropriate steps to bring an end to these practices.

ANNEX I

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the last column of the table under assessment in paragraph (*b*) (i) by the following:

ASSESSMENT
(*In percentages*)

	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments
Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15 000 per year	17.7
Next $5 000 per year	34.3
Next $5 000 per year	38.6
Next $5 000 per year	41.9
Next $5 000 per year	43.9
Next $10 000 per year	46.3
Next $10 000 per year	48.4
Next $10 000 per year	50.4
Next $15 000 per year	51.3
Next $20 000 per year	54.1
Remaining assessable payments	59.0

ANNEX II

Salary scale for the Professional and higher categories showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment

Effective 1 July 1990

(In United States dollars)

	Steps														
Level	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*	*XIV*	*XV*
Under-Secretary-General															
USG Gross	121 635														
Net D	73 050														
Net S	65 255														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG Gross	110 000														
Net D	67 000														
Net S	60 485														
Director															
D-2 Gross	89 189	91 251	93 313	95 375	97 438	99 500									
Net D	56 070	57 163	58 256	59 349	60 442	61 535									
Net S	51 423	52 369	53 316	54 262	55 209	56 156									
Principal Officer															
D-1 Gross	78 333	80 068	81 834	83 600	85 366	87 132	88 898	90 664	92 430						
Net D	50 300	51 236	52 172	53 108	54 044	54 980	55 916	56 852	57 788						
Net S	46 393	47 236	48 047	48 857	49 668	50 479	51 289	52 100	52 910						
Senior Officer															
P-5 Gross	68 611	70 180	71 748	73 317	74 885	76 454	78 022	79 591	81 181	82 779	84 377	85 975	87 574		
Net D	45 050	45 897	46 744	47 591	48 438	49 285	50 132	50 979	51 826	52 673	53 520	54 367	55 214		
Net S	41 659	42 423	43 186	43 950	44 714	45 478	46 242	47 006	47 747	48 481	49 214	49 948	50 681		
First Officer															
P-4 Gross	55 818	57 320	58 822	60 324	61 825	63 327	64 829	66 356	67 885	69 415	70 944	72 474	74 004	75 533	77 063
Net D	38 050	38 876	39 702	40 528	41 354	42 180	43 006	43 832	44 658	45 484	46 310	47 136	47 962	48 788	49 614
Net S	35 346	36 091	36 836	37 581	38 325	39 070	39 815	40 560	41 305	42 050	42 795	43 540	44 285	45 030	45 775
Second Officer															
P-3 Gross	45 088	46 449	47 811	49 172	50 533	51 895	53 256	54 618	56 015	57 425	58 836	60 247	61 658	63 069	64 380
Net D	31 950	32 726	33 502	34 278	35 054	35 830	36 606	37 382	38 158	38 934	39 710	40 486	41 262	42 038	42 814
Net S	29 825	30 528	31 230	31 933	32 635	33 338	34 040	34 743	35 443	36 143	36 843	37 543	38 242	38 942	39 642
Associate Officer															
P-2 Gross	35 831	37 007	38 183	39 359	40 536	41 712	42 888	44 064	45 249	46 467	47 684	48 902			
Net D	26 490	27 184	27 878	28 572	29 266	29 960	30 654	31 348	32 042	32 736	33 430	34 124			
Net S	24 856	25 488	26 119	26 751	27 383	28 014	28 646	29 277	29 908	30 537	31 165	31 793			
Assistant Officer															
P-1 Gross	26 857	27 916	28 975	30 034	31 128	32 221	33 315	34 408	35 519	36 649					
Net D	20 970	21 637	22 304	22 971	23 638	24 305	24 972	25 639	26 306	26 973					
Net S	19 779	20 394	21 009	21 624	22 238	22 851	23 465	24 078	24 689	25 296					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

ANNEX III

A. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SALARY SCALE

The salary scale in annex II to the present resolution has been derived from the current net base salary scale applicable to staff with a dependent spouse or child through a combination of the following:

(*a*) Consolidation of 12 multiplier points of post adjustment on a no gain/no loss basis on the basis of the existing methodology for such consolidation;

(*b*) Elimination of regressivity in accordance with section I.D, paragraph 3, of the present resolution;

(*c*) Introduction of structural changes in accordance with section I.F, paragraph 1, of the present resolution;

(*d*) Inclusion, on an overall average basis, of the remuneration adjustment recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 125 of volume II of its report (A/44/30);

(*e*) Determination of gross salary through reverse application of the current staff assessment rates for staff with a dependent spouse or child;

(*f*) Determination of net salary for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child through the application of the revised staff assessment rates contained in annex I to the present resolution.

B. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

1. Upon implementation, on 1 July 1990, of the salary scale contained in annex II to the present resolution, a revised post adjustment multiplier and a revised post adjustment index will be established at each duty station.

2. At the base of the system, New York, the revised post adjustment multiplier applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using if necessary partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments,[1] which, when compared with the corresponding net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 on the basis of the current system, on an overall average basis, represent the percentage adjustment recommended by the Commission in paragraph 125 of volume II of its report.[2]

3. At all other duty stations, the revised post adjustment multipliers applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using if necessary partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments,[1] which, when compared to the net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 at that duty station on the basis of the current system, represent an adjustment equivalent in amount[2] to that applicable at the base of the system.

4. After 1 July 1990, at each duty station, the first change in the post adjustment classification resulting from cost-of-living movement will take place when the post adjustment index applicable prior to the introduction of the new salary scale reaches the level that would have triggered the next full class of post adjustment under the operation of the post adjustment system. Thereafter, changes will be effected on the basis of the movement of the revised post adjustment index.

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[1] Revised net base salary plus revised post adjustment.

[2] Using as a reference point United States dollar net emoluments at the P-4, step VI, level.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/898, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 44/198.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/30 (vols. I and II)	Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1989	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30*
A/C.5/44/14	Statement of the World Meteorological Organization on the comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statement	
A/C.5/44/16	Comments by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/44/18	Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the reports of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/20	Comments by the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/44/L.19	Draft resolution	See A/44/898, paras. 6 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 132

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 132: United Nations pension system*

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DOCUMENT A/44/897

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[19 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 132 the item entitled "United Nations pension system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 28th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 44th and 59th meetings between 3 November and 19 December 1989. Comments made in the course of the Committee's discussion on this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 44 and 59).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1989 (A/44/9), which included the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1988 (*ibid*., annex III) and contained a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly (*ibid*., annex XIII);

(*b*) Report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/44/30, vols. I and II);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/44/6);

(*d*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/682).

4. The reports of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the International Civil Service Commission were introduced by the respective Chairmen at the 28th meeting, on 3 November.

5. At the 59th meeting, on 19 December, following informal consultations, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.20).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.20 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Egypt and Algeria.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/227 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1989 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/44/9), chapter III of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/44/30), the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund (A/C.5/44/6) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/682),

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, 44th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123.

I

MEASURES TO RESTORE THE ACTUARIAL BALANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987 and section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 43/227, in which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was requested to complete the study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund over the long term for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/131 of 17 December 1982, 38/233 of 20 December 1983 and 39/246 of 18 December 1984, in which it indicated that a co-operative effort by member organizations, participants and beneficiaries is required if the actuarial imbalance is to be reduced or eliminated, thereby securing an adequate level of benefits under the Fund,

Noting the continuing actuarial imbalance of the Fund as revealed by the valuation as at 31 December 1988,

Taking note of the proposals made by the Board to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term,

Approves, without retroactive effect, the following measures, including the necessary amendments to articles 1, 25 and 29 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annexes I and II to the present resolution:

(*a*) For participants who enter or re-enter the Fund on or after 1 January 1990, the normal retirement age shall be 62;

(*b*) For participants who enter or re-enter the Fund on or after 1 January 1990, and who take early retirement before reaching age 57, the reduction factors applicable for ages 55 and 56 shall be 6 per cent for each year;

(*c*) For participants who separate from service on or after 31 December 1989 and who elect a deferred retirement benefit, adjustments of the benefit, in accordance with the pension adjustment system, shall commence only when the separated participant reaches age 55;

(*d*) The rate of contribution shall be increased, with effect from 1 January 1990, from 22.5 to 23.7 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 15.8 per cent and the participant 7.9 per cent;

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION OF STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling its request in section I, paragraph 6, of its resolution 41/208 of 11 December 1986 that the International Civil Service Commission undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and submit its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Recalling also that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 41/208 the General Assembly approved the procedure for adjusting the scale of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews,

1. *Takes note* of the arrangements agreed upon by the International Civil Service Commission as set out in paragraphs 50 and 51 of volume I of its report (A/44/30) and by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 82 and 83 of its report (A/44/9), to ensure full co-operation in the conduct of the comprehensive review;

2. *Requests* the Commission, in undertaking, in full co-operation with the Board, the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, to take into account:

(*a*) The relevant recommendations on the remuneration structure;

(*b*) The considerations set out in paragraphs 34 to 41 of volume I of the report of the Commission and paragraphs 84 to 95 of the report of the Board in studying the desirability of establishing a margin range between the pensionable remuneration of staff in the United Nations common system and staff in comparable grades in the comparator Civil service;

and to submit its report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Approves*, pending the completion of the comprehensive review, the modification of the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 42 of volume I of its report;

4. *Amends* accordingly, with effect from 1 January 1990, article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

III

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Approves, with effect from 1 January 1990, an amendment to article 36 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to provide for commencement of the payment of a disabled child's benefit at the same time as an early retirement benefit;

IV

PROPOSAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION TO ESTABLISH A PENSION PURCHASING POWER PROTECTION FUND

Taking note of the information provided in paragraphs 106 to 116 of the report of the United Nation Joint Staff Pension Board (*ibid.*) on the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union to establish a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund for its staff in the Professional and higher categories, *Reaffirming* the strong concern expressed by the General Assembly in section IV of its resolution 38/233 about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations joint staff pension system and to avoid any action which may have an adverse effect on the said system.

Endorses the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 115 and 116 of its report (*ibid.*), that the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union should be studied, within the context of the comprehensive review of pensionable remuneration, as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and that the International Telecommunication Union should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal as that would weaken the United Nations common system;

V

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

Notes the suspension of the application of the World Tourism Organization for membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

VI

EMERGENCY FUND

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1990-1991, by an amount not exceeding 200,000 United States dollars;

VII

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling 30,573,400 United States dollars (net) for the biennium 1990-1991, and a reduction in expenses of 295,000 dollars (net) for the biennium 1988-1989, for the administration of the Fund;

VIII

OTHER QUESTIONS

Takes note of the other questions considered in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (*ibid.*);

IX

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/44/6).

ANNEX I

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

1. Add a new paragraph (*n*) to read as follows:

"(*n*) 'Normal retirement age' shall mean age 60, except that it shall mean age 62 for a participant whose participation commences or recommences on or after 1 January 1990."

2. Reletter existing paragraphs (*n*) to (*v*) as (*o*) to (*w*).

Article 25

CONTRIBUTIONS

Replace paragraph (*a*) by the following text:

"(*a*) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (*a*) at the percentage rages of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A	*B*	*C*
For period of contributory service	*Participants (percentage)*	*Employing member organizations (percentage)*
Before 1984	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989 to 31 December 1989	7.50	15.00
As from 1 January 1990	7.90	15.80"

Article 29

EARLY RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Replace paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) by the following text:

"(*a*) An early retirement benefit shall be payable to a participant whose age on separation is at least 55 but less than the normal retirement age and whose contributory service was five years or longer.

"(*b*) The benefit shall be payable at the standard annual rate for a retirement benefit, reduced for each year or part thereof by which the age of the participant on separation was less than the normal retirement age, at the rate of 6 per cent a year, except that:

"(i) If the contributory service of the participant was 25 years or longer but less than 30 years, 2 per cent a year in respect of the period of contributory service performed before 1 January 1985, and 3 per cent a year in respect of the period of such service performed as from 1 January 1985; or

"(ii) If the contributory service of the participant was 30 years or longer, 1 per cent a year,

provided, however, that the rate in (i) or (ii) above shall apply to no more than five years."

Article 36

CHILD'S BENEFIT

Replace paragraph (*c*) by the following text:

"(*c*) A child's benefit shall, notwithstanding (*a*) above, not become payable if the participant has chosen an early retirement benefit until he dies or reaches the normal retirement age, except to a child under the age of twenty-one, found by the Board to be disabled."

Article 54

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

Replace paragraph (*b*) by the following text:

"(*b*) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 May 1989, set out in the appendix hereto, shall be adjusted on the same date as the net remuneration amounts of officials in the Professional and higher categories in New York are adjusted. Such adjustment shall be by a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in the net remuneration amounts, as determined by the International Civil Service Commission, except that:

"(i) The amount of the first adjustment due after 1 January 1990 shall be reduced by 2.8 percentage points;

"(ii) The scale of pensionable remuneration determined by the International Civil Service Commission as corresponding to the revised salary structure entering into effect on 1 July 1990 shall become effective on the same date."

APPENDIX

Scale of pensionable remuneration for Professional and higher categories

(In United States dollars)

(Effective 1 May 1989)

	Steps												
Level	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*
Under-Secretary-General USG	122 580												
Assistant-Secretary-General ASG	113 342												
Director D-2	94 506	96 927	99 242	101 662									
Principal Officer D-1	82 499	84 581	86 653	88 735	90 817	92 889	94 855						
Senior Officer P-5	74 286	76 030	77 637	79 264	80 987	82 499	84 222	85 839	87 583	89 190			
First Officer P-4	60 196	61 930	63 663	65 270	67 130	68 747	70 364	71 865	73 588	75 449	77 182	78 905	
Second Officer P-3	49 214	50 947	52 575	54 076	55 683	57 300	59 033	60 661	61 930	63 547	65 048	66 432	67 933
Associate Officer P-2	39 859	41 244	42 523	43 897	45 292	46 561	47 946	49 214	50 715	52 110	53 495		
Assistant Officer P-1	31 308	32 471	33 507	34 553	35 705	36 741	38 010	39 289	40 557	41 709			

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system[a]

J. Deferred retirement benefit

Replace paragraph 27 by the following text:

"27. (*a*) For participants whose date of separation was before 31 December 1989, no adjustment will be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 50. Commencing at age 50 or the date of separation, if later, the dollar base pension under paragraph 5 (*a*) above is adjusted by the United States CPI in accordance with section H above without retroactive effect. The two-track system will become operative on the date of commencement of the payment of the periodic benefit. At that time a local currency base amount will be established by applying to the adjusted dollar amount the average exchange rate over thirty-six consecutive months up to and including the month of first payment.

"(*b*) For participants separating on or after 31 December 1989, no adjustment shall be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 55. Commencing at age 55 or the date of separation, if later, the adjustment procedures set out in (*a*) above will be applied to the deferred retirement benefits of such beneficiaries."

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[a] The pension adjustment system was adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 37/131 and subsequently amended by resolutions 39/246, 41/208 and 42/222.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/897, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 44/199.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/9	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9*
A/44/30 (vols. I and II)	Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 30*
A/44/682	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/6	Investments of the United Nations Joint Pension Fund: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/18	Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the reports of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/44/897, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 133

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 133: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:*

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States

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DOCUMENT A/44/887

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 133 (*a*)

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 133, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
>
> "(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 133 (*a*) at its 58th meeting, on 18 December 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/44/630) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/867, sect. II).

3. Also at the 58th meeting, Mr. Vaher, a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.11), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Poland and Sweden.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.11 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

5. Statements and observations made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of agenda item 133 (*a*) are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.58).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/44/630), as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/867, sect. II),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th, 47th, 49th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 124.

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/228 of 21 December 1988,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/228,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, have drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 18,114,000 United States dollars gross (17,778,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 43/228 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

3. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[1] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[2]

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the estimated income of 6,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

5. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 503,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,368,000 dollars gross (3,283,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive, should the Security Council decided to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 645 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 2,024,706 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

8. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

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[1] See resolution 44/192 B.

[2] See resolution 43/223 A.

DOCUMENT A/44/888

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 133 (*b*)

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 133, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
>
> "(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 133 (*b*) at its 58th meeting, on 18 December 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/44/818) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/867, sect. III).

3. Also at the 58th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.12), sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa and Sweden.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.12 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

5. Statements and observations made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of agenda item 133 (*b*) are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.58).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/44/818) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/867, sect. III),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 639 (1989) of 31 July 1989,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/229 of 21 December 1988,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/229,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of 142,842,000 United States dollars gross (140,574,000 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/229 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1990, inclusive;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed 12,001,000 dollars gross (11,806,000 dollars net) per month for the twelve-month period beginning 1 February 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 639 (1989);

3. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[1] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[2]

4. *Decides also* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 3,078,849 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Renews its invitation* to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 133 (*a*) (A/44/887, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/187.[3]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 133 (*b*) (A/44/888, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/188.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/500	Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/630	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/725	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/818	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	
A/44/867	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	
A/C.5/44/L.11	Draft resolution	See A/44/887, paras. 3 and 6
A/C.5/44/L.12	*Idem*	See A/44/888, paras. 3 and 6

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Agenda item 134

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 134: Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group*

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DOCUMENT A/44/889

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[18 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 134 the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 45th, 47th, 49th and 58th meetings, between 21 November and 18 December 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/44/835) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/874 and Corr.1).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.45, 47, 49 and 58).

4. At the 58th meeting, on 18 December, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.14).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.14 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/44/835) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/874 and Corr.1),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Military Observer Group, the latest of which was resolution 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Recalling its resolutions 42/233 of 17 August 1988 and 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the Military Observer Group,

Recognizing that the costs of the Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Military Observer Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Military Observer Group in full and on time,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th, 47th, 49th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 147.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/874 and Corr.1);

2. *Decides* that the authorization provided by its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February 1989 to 8 February 1990, inclusive, shall be extended to include the period up to and including 31 March 1990;

3. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of 61,678,175 United States dollars gross (60,929,016 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 42/230 for the period from 9 February to 30 September 1989, inclusive;

4. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 34,153,825 dollars gross (33,738,984 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of its resolution 43/230 for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 6,401,333 dollars gross (6,237,333 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, inclusive, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 642 (1989);

6. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 7,068,000 dollars gross (6,904,000 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond 30 September 1990;

7. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraph 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[1] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[2]

8. *Also decides*, on an exceptional basis, that the appropriations provided for the first two mandate periods of the Military Observer Group, that is, from 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989, inclusive, shall be administered as under one financial period;

9. *Further decides* that the special financial period of the Military Observer Group shall be for twelve months, beginning on 1 October of one year and ending on 30 September of the next, effective from 1 October 1989, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Military Observer Group by the Security Council;

10. *Decides* that 10 million dollars of the unencumbered balance in respect of the period from the inception of the Military Observer Group on 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council for the twelve months subsequent to 31 March 1990;

11. *Also decides* that the remaining 10,117,762 dollars of the unencumbered balance shall be retained in the Special Account subject to the review to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee as to the level of commitments to be authorized for the Military Observer Group for the mandate period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, taking into account the status of the receipt of assessed contributions for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

12. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Military Observer Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

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[1] See resolution 44/192 B.

[2] See resolution 43/223 A.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/889, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/189.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/624	Voluntary contributions of supplies and services: report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/725	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/835	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/874 and Corr.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/44/889, paras. 4 and 6

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 135

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 135: Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission*

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DOCUMENT A/44/890

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: English]
[18 December 1989]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 135 the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 58th meeting, on 18 December 1989, the Fifth Committee considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/44/877) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/881).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meeting (A/C.5/44/SR.58).

4. At the 58th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.16).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.16 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/44/877) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/881),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for a period of thirty-one months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/881);

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 58th meeting, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 153.

the United Nations Angola Verification Mission in full and on time;

3. *Decides*, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides also* to appropriate an amount of 5,826,400 United States dollars for the operations of the Verification Mission from 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991, inclusive;

5. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 5,826,400 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[1] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[2]

6. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 210,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

7. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[3]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Verification Mission is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[1] See resolution 44/192 B.

[2] See resolution 43/223 A.

[3] See resolution 44/192 A.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/890, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/190.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/877	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/881	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/44/890, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations **Agenda item 136**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 136: Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 56th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 154.

DOCUMENT A/44/891

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 136 the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 56th and 58th meetings, on 14 and 18 December 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (A/44/856) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/875).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.56 and 58).

4. At the 58th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.13) entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.13 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989,

Reaffirming the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until independence, as indicated in its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and its subsequent relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Group (A/44/856) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/875),

Taking note, in particular, of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Secretary-General and paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Group,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that, as mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, assessments totalling approximately 94.6 million United States dollars remain uncollected,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Group,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (*ibid.*);

2. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in full and on time;

3. *Approves* the request of the Secretary-General that he proceed with the disposition of the property of the Group upon completion of its mandate in the manner set out in annex III, paragraph 4, to his report (A/44/856) and paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

4. *Decides* that the costs associated with the liquidation of the Group and the closing of the accounts, amounting to 6,469,000 dollars gross (5,625,000 dollars net), shall be met from the appropriations made available by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/232;

5. *Also decides*, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a detailed performance report on the budget of the Group, in accordance with the observations made by the Advisory Committee in its report, in particular those made in paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/891, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/191.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/856	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/875	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/L.13	Draft resolution	See A/44/891, paras. 4 and 6

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 137

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 137: Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations*

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DOCUMENT A/44/892

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 137 the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 43rd, 45th to 49th, and 56th to 58th meetings, between 17 November and 18 December 1989. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.43, 45-49 and 56-58).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Reports of the Secretary-General on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/44/605 and A/C.5/44/45);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations (A/44/605/Add.1);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions (A/44/605/Add.2);

(*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General on voluntary contributions of supplies and services (A/44/624) and on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/44/500);

(*e*) Related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/725 and A/44/868).

4. At the 58th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of Finland, following informal consultations, introduced three draft resolutions, A to C (A/C.5/44/L.17). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions without a vote (see para. 5 below, draft resolutions A to C).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and its decision 43/455 of 21 December 1988 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Recalling also its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

Recognizing the mutual relevance of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the work done by the Fifth Committee in connection with matters relating to peace-keeping operations,

Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/44/605), the review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations (A/44/605/Add.1) and on voluntary contributions of supplies and services (A/44/624) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/725),

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 43rd, 45th to 49th and 56th to 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting.

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States on those reports at the forty-fourth session,

Recognizing that each peace-keeping operation has special characteristics, which thus calls for flexibility in addressing the administrative requirements of each operation,

Recognizing also that all necessary action should be taken to ensure that peace-keeping operations are administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy,

Bearing in mind the significant increase in United Nations peace-keeping activities and the resulting increased demands on the human, material and financial resources of the Organization and of Member States,

Noting that, as a result of the recent expansion in peace-keeping activities, an absorptive capacity in respect of trained and experienced United Nations staff members with the technical skills required in peace-keeping operations is no longer available,

Taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide peace-keeping operations with the necessary financial resources, especially those essential for the start-up of such operations, to enable them to fulfil their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the existing peace-keeping operations and of the heavy burden on troop-contributing States,

Emphasizing the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for peace-keeping operations,

1. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations in full and on time, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note* of the observations and proposals made by the Secretary-General on economies of scale (A/44/605, sect. III), start-up problems (*ibid.*, sect. V) and the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items (*ibid.*, sect. VI), and endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Also takes note* of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the criteria and procedures by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations (*ibid.*, sect. IV), concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, in particular that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of such personnel should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit those standard administrative procedures to the Advisory Committee at its spring session in 1990;

4. *Invites* States willing to participate in peace-keeping operations to submit to the Secretary-General, with his assistance, detailed inventories of specialized civilian individuals or units, including numbers of personnel and equipment, that they would be prepared to provide for those tasks and services identified by the Secretary-General in his report (*ibid.*) and in the manner outlined therein, consistent with General Assembly resolution 44/49, paragraphs 2 and 3;

5. *Takes note* of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services (A/44/624, annex I), and endorses the observations of the Advisory Committee (A/44/725, paras. 32-41);

6. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations (*ibid.*, paras. 8-10) and, in this respect, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a planning and monitoring group on the basis described in his report (A/C.5/44/45, sect. I);

7. *Further takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General to establish an account for programme support of peace-making and peace-keeping operations (*ibid.*, para. 10), and endorses the views of the Advisory Committee in that respect (see A/44/868, annex);

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures taken in accordance with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its reports (A/44/725 and A/44/868) and to provide further information covering, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Economies of scale;

(*b*) Start-up problems;

(*c*) The establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items;

(*d*) The use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations;

(*e*) Problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the format of his reports on the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations and the amount of information that should be included therein, in order to assist Member States in the scrutiny and evaluation of those reports;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions (A/44/605/Add.2),

Recalling its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and its subsequent resolutions relating to the composition of the existing groups, the latest of which is resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

Recalling also paragraph 3 of resolution 44/44 of 7 December 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, in which it, *inter alia*, refers to the decision to be taken, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States,

Welcoming the proposal made by the Government of Spain to reclassify Spain from group "c" to group "b",

Having considered the requests of Poland for reclassification from group "b" to group "c" and of the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo for reclassification from group "c" to group "d",

Having identified grounds for anomalies on the basis of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly concerning the least developed countries,

Decides, as an *ad hoc* arrangement:

(*a*) To accept the proposal made by the Government of Spain and to place Spain among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 43/232 and, in accordance with that proposal, to apportion its share of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions on the basis of the proportion determined by the scale of assessments in the following manner: 50 per cent in 1990, 80 per cent in 1991 and 100 per cent in 1992 and subsequent years;

(*b*) To place Poland among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 43/232;

(*c*) To place the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 43/232.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/224 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/44/500), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/224, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/725),

Noting with concern the delay by some Member States in submitting the data requested by the Secretary-General, thus preventing him from making a substantive recommendation on the revision of the current rates of reimbursement,

1. *Urges* all those troop-contributing States which the Secretary-General requested to provide data and which have not yet done so to provide complete data as soon as possible and at the latest by 1 February 1990;

2. *Notes with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfalls of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates for some operations, thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to make the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete the review of the rates of reimbursement on receipt of the outstanding information and to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, his report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in each of his reports on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations relevant information on the status of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/892, para. 5). For the final text, see resolutions 44/192 A to C.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/605	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/605/Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations	
A/44/605/Add.2	Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions	
A/44/725	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/44/868	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/45	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/44/L.17	Draft resolutions	See A/44/892, paras. 4 and 5, draft resolutions A to C

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 138

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 138: United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 43rd, 44th, 46th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127.

DOCUMENT A/44/761

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*29 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 42/148 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 138, in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/712), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel at the 43rd meeting, on 16 November 1989. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 43rd, 44th, 46th and 47th meetings, held between 16 and 27 November 1989. The summary records of these meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.43, 44, 46 and 47) reflect the views expressed by the representatives who made statements during the consideration of the question.

5. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Ghana introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.16) sponsored by Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Romania, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela. Subsequently, Cyprus, Madagascar and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.16, contained in document A/C.6/44/L.21, which were sponsored by Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kuwait and Spain joined in sponsoring the amendments, by which:

(*a*) Three new paragraphs would be added at the end of the preambular part, to read as follows:

> "*Noting* that the publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* in languages other than French and English contributes to the wider dissemination, study and teaching of international law,
>
> "*Recalling* the provisions of Article 39 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,
>
> "*Taking into account* the circumstances surrounding the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit to publish in languages other than French and English the judgments of the International Court of Justice and, in particular, the difficulties to which the Court has drawn attention,";

(*b*) A new paragraph would be introduced as paragraph 14, to read as follows:

> "14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;"

and the last paragraph would be renumbered accordingly.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors of the amendments, orally revised the new paragraph 14 by deleting the words "at its forty-sixth session" at the end of the paragraph, as contained in paragraph 6 (*b*) above.

8. At the same meeting, the amendments to draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.16, as revised, were adopted without a vote. Bolivia, Gabon and the Netherlands then joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as amended.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution, as amended, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/44/712) and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report (*ibid.*, sect. III),

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,[1]

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985 and 42/148 of 7 December 1987, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

Noting that the publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* in languages other than French and English contributes to the wider dissemination, study and teaching of international law,

Recalling the provisions of Article 39 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Taking into account the circumstances surrounding the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit to publish in languages other than French and English the judgments of the International Court of Justice and, in particular, the difficulties to which the Court has drawn attention,[2]

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1990 and 1991 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1990 and 1991, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1990 and 1991 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1990 and 1991;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the present resolution;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1988 and 1989, in particular for the organization of the twenty-fourth[3] and twenty-fifth (A/44/10, chap. IX, sect. E) sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 June 1988 and 12 to 30 June 1989, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

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[1] Resolution 44/23, para. 2.

[2] See A/41/591 and Add.1 and A/C.5/44/13.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/43/10), chap. VIII, sect. E.

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Brazil for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Latin American and Caribbean countries, held at Brasilia from 21 November to 1 December 1988, and for acting as host to the course;

7. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Dakar in 1988 and at Bogotá in 1989;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. *Urges* all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. *Reiterates its request* to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, for the International Law Seminar and for the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institututions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. *Urges* in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990 and 1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/761, para. 10) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/28.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/712	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/44/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/44/761, paras. 5 to 7 and 10
A/C.6/44/L.21	Amendments to document A/C.6/44/L.16	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 7

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 139

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 139: Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:*

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 17th to 23rd and 48th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 126.

DOCUMENT A/44/762

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*1 December 1989*]

1. The item entitled:

"Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

"(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) Convening under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 42/159 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 139, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/456 and Add.1) which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, at its 17th meeting, on 12 October 1989.

4. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 17th to 23rd and 48th meetings, held from 12 to 19 October and on 1 December 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.17-23 and 48) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

Consideration of proposals

6. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.2) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the concern about, and condemnation of, terrorism expressed in its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

"*Deeply deploring* the deaths and physical and mental harm caused by acts of terrorism, "*Convinced* of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

"*Recalling* the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[1] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[3] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[4] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[5] the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988,[6] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[7] and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[8]

"*Convinced* of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

"*Urging* all States to take effective measures in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

"*Noting* the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

"*Taking note* of Security Council resolution 635 (1989) of 14 June 1989 concerning the marking of plastic and sheet explosives for the purposes of detection,

"*Taking note also* of the resolution of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization of 16 February 1989 and resolution A27-8 adopted by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization at its twenty-seventh session, concerning the expediting of research to develop ways to detect plastic or sheet explosives and the devising of an international régime for the marking of such explosives for the purposes of detection, and the decision of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization of 29 June 1989 to include the preparation of a new legal instrument regarding the marking of explosives for detectability in the general work programme of the Legal Committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization, with the highest and overriding priority,

"*Taking note further* of Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

"*Mindful* of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of the individual, including those relating to procedural safeguards and guarantees, in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/456 and Add.1),

"1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal and unjustifiable under any circumstances, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed;

"2. *Deplores* the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations among States;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from instigating or supporting terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

"4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and to take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism, and to that end, in particular:

"(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their territory of terrorist acts directed against other States and their citizens;

"(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

"(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

"(*d*) To co-operate with other States in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

"(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

"(*f*) To act with firmness in responding to terrorist demands;

"5. *Appeals* to all States in a position to exercise influence over those holding hostages to use that influence to help to secure their immediate and safe release;

"6. *Appeals also* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

"7. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomes its recent adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, as mentioned in the preamble to the present resolution;

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[5] Resolution 34/146, annex.

[6] International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

[7] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

[8] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

"8. *Welcomes also* the recent adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, as mentioned in the preamble to the present resolution;

"9. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection;

"10. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"12. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session."

7. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.3), entitled "Strengthening co-operation among Member States in the prevention of international terrorism, and enhancing the role of the United Nations", sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

"*Noting* the need to strengthen co-operation among States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, with a view to the swift and final eradication of international terrorism by, *inter alia*, firm and effective action to prevent and suppress acts of international terrorism and ensure that those who commit such acts are punished,

"*Convinced* of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations in combating international terrorism,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(*a*) To solicit the views of Member States on the establishment within the United Nations of a fact-finding body to deal with acts of international terrorism at the request of the States directly affected and by decision of the Security Council or General Assembly;

"(*b*) To consider, in the light of the views of Member States, the establishment within the Secretariat of a centre on international terrorism with a view, *inter alia*, to collecting and analysing information on various aspects of this problem, providing advisory services, at the request of the States directly affected, in situations involving acts of international terrorism, and supporting the good offices rendered to States by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"(*c*) To prepare a study on the further development of international law with a view to the eradication of international terrorism, including provisions relating to the physical protection of chemical and biological substances;

"(*d*) To prepare a report on subparagraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), and on ways to enhance the role of the United Nations in this area, and submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"2. *Decides* to consider, under this item at its forty-sixth session, the report referred to in paragraph 1 (*d*) of the present resolution."

8. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.4) sponsored by Yugoslavia (on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

"*Recalling also* the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[9]

"*Recalling further* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[10] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[11] the Definition of Aggression[12] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

"*Recalling moreover* the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[1] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[3] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[4] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[5] the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/34/37), chap. IV.

[10] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[11] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[12] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988,[6] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[7] and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[8]

"*Deeply disturbed* by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the very territorial integrity and security of States,

"*Calling attention* to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

"*Convinced* of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

"*Convinced also* of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

"*Convinced further* that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

"*Mindful* of the necessity of maintaining and safeguarding the basic rights of the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

"*Reaffirming* the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming also* the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Noting* the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

"*Recognizing* that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

"*Taking into account* the proposal[13] made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 139 (*b*) of the forty-fourth session,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/456 and Add.1),

"1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, particularly those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

"2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of co-operation among States;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

"4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

"(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

"(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

"(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

"(*d*) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

"(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are party, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

"5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

"6. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

"7. *Firmly calls* for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

"8. *Considers* that special attention must be paid to the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the stability of legitimately constituted Governments, in complete disregard for the right of peoples freely to express their will and in violation of other basic human rights;

"9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomes its recent adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of

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[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting (A/42/PV.44).

Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation;

"10. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

"11. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection;

"12. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"15. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, or in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration as well as the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[14] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977[15] the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support;

"16. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session."

9. At the 48th meeting, it was announced that the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.6/44/L.2, A/C.6/44/L.3 and A/C.6/44/L.4 would not insist on a decision being taken on those texts.

10. At the same meeting, the Chairman submitted a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.22), which had been elaborated following informal consultations. The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below).

11. The representatives of Ghana, Yugoslavia (on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Israel, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements in explanation of their position.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

12. The Sixth Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolution:

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:

(*a*) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

(*b*) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling also the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[9]

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[10] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[11] the Definition of Aggression[12] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[1] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[3] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[4] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[5] the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988,[6] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[7] and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,[8]

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[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[15] *Ibid*., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Noting the ongoing work within the International Civil Aviation Organization regarding research as to the detection of plastic or sheet explosives and the devising of an international régime for the marking of such explosives for the purposes of detection, and taking note of Security Council resolution 635 (1989) of 14 June 1989 relating thereto,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced further that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking into account the proposal[13] made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 139 (*b*) of the forty-fourth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/456 and Add.1),

1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of co-operation among States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(*d*) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. *Firmly calls* for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

8. *Calls upon* all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. *Expresses concern* at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their

paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomes its recent adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation;

11. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

12. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purposes of detection;

13. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, as well as on proposals made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (see A/C.6/44/SR.17-23 and 48);

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

17. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/762, para. 12) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/29.[16]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/328	Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representative of Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/44/398-S/20736	Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 July 1989 transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 July 1989 addressed to him by the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20736
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/436-S/20767	Letter dated 1 August 1989 from the represeatative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20767
A/44/447-S/20775	Letter dated 8 August 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20775
A/44/456 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	

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[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/578-S/20868	Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 form the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/C.6/44/4	Letter dated 17 October 1989 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/44/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/44/762, para. 6
A/C.6/44/L.3	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 7
A/C.6/44/L.4	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 8
A/C.6/44/L.22	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 12

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 140

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 140: Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order*

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DOCUMENT A/44/763

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*22 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 43/162 of 9 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 140, in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/455 and Add.1). In addition, a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2) and a letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General (A/44/551-S/20870) were circulated under the item.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 15th, 16th and 44th meetings, on 10 and 11 October and on 21 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.15, 16 and 44) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.6) sponsored by Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia. Subsequently, Burundi, China, the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Jamaica, Pakistan, Suriname, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. The Committee adopted the draft resolution by 102 votes to none, with 25 abstentions (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of the United States of America spoke in explanation of vote before the vote. The representatives of France (speaking on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and Austria made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 15th, 16th and 44th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128.

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986, 42/149 of 7 December 1987 and 43/162 of 9 December 1988, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Recalling the analytical study[1] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73, 42/149 and 43/162;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with paragraph 2 (*a*) of the present resolution in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Recommends* that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework which would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, taking into account the proposals and suggestions which have been or will be submitted by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

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[1] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[2] A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2, A/43/529 and Add.1 and A/44/455 and Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 24 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/763, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 44/30.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/455 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/C.6/44/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/44/763, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 141 and 146*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 141: Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

Agenda item 146: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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DOCUMENT A/44/764

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 141

[*Original: English/French*]
[*27 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 43/163 of 9 December 1988, to be considered in conjunction with the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 141, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it section V of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/44/33), as well as the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/460 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/163.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 7th to 15th, 44th and 46th meetings, held between 29 September and 22 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.7-15, 44 and 46) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.7) sponsored by Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Myanmar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 16 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph.*]
>
> "*Deeply concerned* at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of the use of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced amendments to draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.7, contained in document A/C.6/44/L.17, sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th to 15th, 44th and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 50th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under these items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 129 and 135.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The amendments were as follows:

(*a*) Replace the fifth preambular paragraph by:

> "*Welcoming* the growing tendency to settle regional conflicts by peaceful means,";

(*b*) Delete paragraph 4 and renumber paragraph 5 accordingly;

(*c*) Replace new paragraph 4 by the following:

> "4. *Decides*, in view of General Assembly resolution 44/23, that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States will be examined in the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law."

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania proposed that the text in amendment (*a*) contained in document A/C.6/44/L.17 should be inserted as an additional preambular paragraph, before the fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.7, and that the word "forty-fifth" in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution should be replaced by the word "forty-sixth".

9. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Denmark read out, on behalf of the sponsors of the amendments in document A/C.6/44/L.17, the following text prepared in the context of informal consultations, which was intended as a replacement for the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution:

> "*Considering* that the world political climate has improved and that, although sources of disputes and tension in international relations still remain, including the use of force and threat thereof, encouraging progress has been made towards finding peaceful solutions to regional and global problems,".

That text was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution as the new fifth preambular paragraph.

10. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Romania withdrew the proposals in paragraph 8 above.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected amendment (*b*) contained in document A/C.6/44/L.17 by a recorded vote of 58 to 29, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected amendment (*c*) contained in document A/C.6/44/L.17 by a recorded vote of 52 to 28, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

13. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote on the two amendments were made by the representatives of Tunisia, Guatemala and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.7, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 21 abstentions (see para. 16 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New

Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

15. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of France (speaking on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Finland, Peru and Poland.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

16. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985, 41/74 of 3 December 1986, 42/150 of 7 December 1987 and 43/163 of 9 December 1988,

Recalling further its resolution 43/51 of 5 December 1988, by which it approved the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, annexed thereto,

Considering that the world political climate has improved and that, although sources of disputes and tension in international relations still remain, including the use of force and the threat thereof, encouraging progress has been made towards finding peaceful solutions to regional and global problems,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Emphasizing the responsibility of every State for the promotion of a policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty of other States, of non-interference in internal affairs, of good understanding and co-operation which is a basic requirement for reducing tension, for the establishment of a climate of peace and mutual confidence in the world,

Bearing in mind the decision in its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 to proclaim the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, which will contribute to the strengthening of all means of peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/460 and Add.1) submitted in accordance with its resolution 43/163, which contains useful opinions, proposals and considerations for a broader implementation of the Manila Declaration,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-fifth session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

DOCUMENT A/44/768

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 146

[*Original: French*]
[*24 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 43/170 of 9 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 146, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/44/33), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Special Committee at the 7th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 29 September 1989.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 7th to 15th and 44th meetings, held between 29 September and 21 November 1989. The summary records of the meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.7-15 and 44) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. The Committee considered item 141, entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", in conjunction with the present item, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 43/163 of 9 December 1988.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.12

7. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.12), entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization", sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Colombia, Gabon, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Philippines, Poland and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. The Committee had before it a statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/44/L.19) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below).

Draft decision A/C.6/44/L.15

10. Also at the 44th meeting, the Chairman submitted a draft decision (A/C.6/44/L.15) entitled "Resort to a Commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations".

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 13 below).

Recommendations of the Sixth Committee

12. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[1]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[2] thirty-ninth,[3] fortieth,[4] forty-first,[5] forty-second,[6] forty-third[7] and forty-fourth (A/44/1) sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1989 (A/44/33),

Expressing its satisfaction at the completion of the work on the draft document on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations and at the recommendation of the Special Committee (*ibid*., sect. V.A., para. 123) that it should be annexed to a decision to be adopted by the General Assembly at its present session,

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the field of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 12 February to 2 March 1990;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1990, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider:

- (i) Primarily, the question of fact-finding activities by the United Nations on the basis of proposals and suggestions before it;
- (ii) Other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1990;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

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[1] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987 and 43/170 of 9 December 1988.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[3] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[4] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[5] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[6] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[7] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

(i) To consider proposals relating to this question that might be submitted to the Special Committee;

(ii) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;[8]

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee (see A/C.6/44/SR.7-15 and 44) and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1990 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

*
* *

13. The Sixth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

RESORT TO A COMMISSION OF GOOD OFFICES, MEDIATION OR CONCILIATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Commends the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the completion of the work on the draft document on resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, and decides that the present decision, to which that document is annexed, be brought to the attention of States so that it may become generally known.

ANNEX

Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations

States parties to disputes may wish to avail themselves of the possibility to resort to third-party assistance in the form of a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation in order to settle their disputes by peaceful means. In doing so, they may be guided by the following:

1. Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations may be considered by States as a procedure at their disposal for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Such a commission may be established for each particular case, in accordance with modalities described below, through the agreement of the States parties to a dispute, or, with their agreement, on the basis of a recommendation of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly or following the contacts of the States parties to a dispute with the Secretary-General. Other modalities and conditions may also be agreed upon by the States parties to a dispute for the establishment of such a commission.

3. When the States parties to a dispute accept to resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation as described in paragraph 2 above, the designation of members of the commission is proceeded with.

4. For each particular case the commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation may be constituted of persons nominated by up to three States, which are not parties to the dispute concerned.

Such States will be designated by the States parties to the dispute or, with their agreement, as the case may be, by the President of the Security Council or by the President of the General Assembly or by the Secretary-General.

5. Each designated State will appoint, upon approval by the States parties to the dispute, a highly qualified person, with adequate experience, who will act in the commission in his individual capacity.

The chairman of the commission will be selected from among its members by the States parties to the dispute. They may also agree in a particular case that the chairman be appointed by the Secretary-General.

6. The proceedings of the commission may take place at United Nations Headquarters in New York, or in any other place agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute.

7. After taking note of the elements of the respective dispute, on the basis of submissions made by the States parties and, as appropriate, of information provided by the Secretary-General, the commission in performing its good offices functions will seek to bring the parties to enter immediately into direct negotiations for the settlement of the dispute, or to resume such negotiations or to resort to another means of peaceful settlement.

If the States parties to the dispute so request, the commission will seek to establish the aspects on which the States parties agree, as well as their differences of opinion and perception, and to elucidate the elements related to the dispute with a view to making suggestions for the beginning or the resuming of negotiations, including their framework and stages, as well as problems to solve.

8. If the States parties to the dispute request the commission, at any time, to mediate, the commission will offer to the parties proposals which it deems adequate for facilitating the negotiations and seeking through mediation to bring closer their positions until an agreement is reached.

9. The States parties to the dispute may agree at any moment of the procedure to entrust the commission with functions of conciliation. The States parties to the dispute determine the legal basis on which the commission should perform its functions. If such a basis is not determined, the commission should be guided mainly by the rights and duties of States resulting from the Charter and by the applicable principles of international law. In performing its functions, the commission formulates the terms which it deems adequate for the amicable settlement of the dispute and submits them to the parties.

The States parties to the dispute will be requested to pronounce themselves on these terms within a period of time established by the commission, which may be prolonged if the States parties to the dispute deem it necessary.

10. A period of time during which the commission should discharge its mission may be established by the States parties to the dispute or, where appropriate, following their contacts with the Secretary-General.

11. The States parties to the dispute may wish that the commission work in confidentiality. As long as the commission continues its efforts, no statement will be made public on its activity without the agreement of the States parties to the dispute.

12. The States parties to the dispute may wish that, upon conclusion of the commission's activity, the commission prepare a report and communicate it to them. The States parties to the dispute will decide if the report is to be made public.

Where appropriate, the commission may submit a report to the United Nations organ concerned in the form accepted by the States parties to the dispute.

13. Unless otherwise provided, any expenses of the commission shall be borne by the States parties to the dispute. They may request the Sec-

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[8] A/AC.182/L.61.

retary-General to provide the commission with reasonable assistance and facilities as it may require.

14. The States parties to the dispute, as well as other States, shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and shall refrain from any action whatsoever which may aggravate the situation, endanger the maintenance of international peace and security or make more difficult or impede the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

15. Nothing in the present document shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 141 (A/44/764, para. 16) by a recorded vote of 131 to none, with 21 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/31.[9]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 146 (A/44/768, paras. 12 and 13) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 44/37 and decision 44/415.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	146	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/44/33	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	146	*Ibid., Supplement No. 33*
A/44/57-S/20353	Letter dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	141	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20353
A/44/73-S/20381	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20381
A/44/75-S/20388	Letter dated 10 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20388
A/44/77-S/20389	Letter dated 11 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20389
A/44/80-S/20397	Letter dated 13 January 1989 from the representatives of Thailand and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20397
A/44/84-S/20407	Letter dated 17 January 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final statement and the Manama Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its ninth session, held at Manama from 19 to 22 December 1988	141	
A/44/85-S/20408	Letter dated 18 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20408
A/44/91-S/20417	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20417
A/44/92-S/20418	Letter dated 24 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20418
A/44/97-S/20426	Letter dated 26 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20426
A/44/112-S/20446	Letter dated 2 February 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20446
A/44/123-S/20460	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20460
A/44/136-S/20475	Letter dated 21 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20475
A/44/137-S/20476	*Idem*	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20476
A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 February 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the consensus statement issued at the conclusion of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting, held at Jakarta from 19 to 21 February 1989	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20477

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/44/162-S/20504	Letter dated 6 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20504
A/44/167-S/20510	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued at the thirtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh from 5 to 7 March 1989	141	*Ibid*., document S/20510
A/44/168-S/20511	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20511
A/44/170-S/20513	*Idem*	141	*Ibid*., document S/20513
A/44/171	Letter dated 8 March 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	141	
A/44/172-S/20514	Letter dated 10 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20514
A/44/173-S/20518	Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20518
A/44/175-S/20526	Letter dated 13 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20526
A/44/184-S/20538	Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20538
A/44/189-S/20545	Letter dated 22 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20545
A/44/204-S/20556	Letter dated 31 March 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20556
A/44/213-S/20571	Letter dated 6 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., *Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20571
A/44/214-S/20572	Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea issued on 5 April 1989 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	141	*Ibid*., document S/20572
A/44/218-S/20581	Letter dated 8 April 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20581
A/44/219-S/20583	Letter dated 10 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20583
A/44/238 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	141	
A/44/257-S/20610	Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20610
A/44/258-S/20612	Letter dated 28 April 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20612
A/44/263-S/20613	Letter dated 1 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20613
A/44/265-S/20616	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20616
A/44/267-S/20618	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20618
A/44/269-S/20620	Letter dated 3 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20620
A/44/270-S/20621	Letter dated 8 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20621
A/44/281-S/20636	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20636
A/44/283-S/20638	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20638
A/44/294-S/20654	Letter dated 23 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20654
A/44/307-S/20678	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20678
A/44/308-S/20680	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20680
A/44/368-S/20716	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., *Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20716
A/44/369-S/20717	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20717
A/44/370-S/20718	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid*., document S/20718

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A/44/390-S/20730	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20730
A/44/395-E/1989/128	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	141	
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	141, 146	
A/44/413-S/20746	Letter dated 24 July 1989 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20746
A/44/415-S/20749	Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 3 and 4 July 1989	141	
A/44/417-S/20751	Letter dated 26 July 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20751
A/44/419-S/20753	Letter dated 27 July 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20753
A/44/428-S/20760	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20760
A/44/429-S/20761	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20761
A/44/452-S/20781	Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20781
A/44/460 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	141	
A/44/472-S/20804	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20804
A/44/473-S/20805	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20805
A/44/476-S/20806	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20806
A/44/496-S/20825	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20825
A/44/512-S/20838	Letter dated 8 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20838
A/44/530-S/20849	Letter dated 15 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20849
A/44/531-S/20850	*Idem*	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20850
A/44/546-S/20859	Letter dated 21 September 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20859
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	141	
A/44/568-S/20864	Letter dated 27 September 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20864
A/44/585	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	141, 146	
A/44/589-S/20876	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20876
A/44/591-S/20878	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20878
A/44/596-S/20879	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20879
A/44/602	Letter dated 2 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	146	
A/44/609-S/20884	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20884
A/44/614-S/20887	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20887
A/44/645	Letter dated 13 October 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	146	
A/44/651-S/20907	Letter dated 16 October 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20907

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communique adopted at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	146	
A/44/699-S/20932	Letter dated 1 November 1989 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20932
A/44/703-S/20938	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20938
A/44/705-S/20940	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representatives of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	146	*Ibid.*, document S/20940
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	141	
A/44/811-S/20997	Letter dated 21 November 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/20997
A/44/838-S/21003	Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	146	*Ibid.*, document S/21003
A/44/839-S/21004	Letter dated 4 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	141	*Ibid.*, document S/21004
A/44/855	Letter dated 7 December 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	141	
A/C.6/44/L.7	Draft resolution	141	See A/44/764, paras. 6, 9 and 16
A/C.6/44/L.12	*Idem*	146	See A/44/768, paras. 7 and 12
A/C.6/44/L.15	Draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee	146	*Ibid.*, para. 13
A/C.6/44/L.17	Amendments to document A/C.6/44/L.7	141	See A/44/764, para. 7
A/C.6/44/L.19	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/44/L.12: note by the Secretary-General	146	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/768		
A/C.5/44/38	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/44/830	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 142 and 145*

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 142: Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind
Agenda item 145: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session

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Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 142

[*Original: French*]
[*22 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 43/164 of 9 December 1988, to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 142, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The Committee considered the item at its 24th to 38th and 45th meetings, held between 25 October and 21 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.24-38 and 45) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Guinea introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.11) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Jamaica and Madagascar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 95 to 5, with 13 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 24th to 38th, 44th and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under these items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda items 130 and 134.

[1] The delegations of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania and Zaire subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Portugal, that it had intended to abstain.

7. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of position before the vote. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, France, Israel and Norway (on behalf of the Nordic countries) made statements in explanation of position after the vote.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,[2]

Reaffirming its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-first session (A/44/10),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/44/465),

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at its forty-fourth session,

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its forty-first session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Notes* the approach currently envisaged by the Commission in dealing with the judicial authority to be assigned for the implementation of the provisions of the draft Code, and encourages the Commission to explore further all possible alternatives on the question;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*)(i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[3]

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the Commission.

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/2693), para. 54.

[3] *Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/38/10).

DOCUMENT A/44/767

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 145

[*Original: French*]
[*24 November 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 145, the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session", and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle*.]

3. The Committee considered the item at its 24th to 38th and 44th meetings, held between 25 October and 21 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.24-38 and 44) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

4. At the 24th meeting, Mr. Bernhard Graefrath, Chairman of the International Law Commission at its forty-first session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of that session (A/44/10). At the 38th meeting, the Chairman of the Commission made a closing statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.13

5. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.13), entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Turkey,

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. Subsequently, China, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee was orally informed of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution. The Chairman also made a statement with regard to paragraph 14 of the draft resolution.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.6/44/L.14

8. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.14), entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto", sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Peru, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela. Subsequently, Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Gabon, India, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II).

10. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of his position.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

11. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (A/44/10),

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[4] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session;

2. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 2, 3 and 5 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

4. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(*b*) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*c*) To pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

5. *Invites* the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to request a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

7. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission;

8. *Recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 29 October 1990;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 743 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progres-

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[4] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

sive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

10. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

11. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

12. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

Draft resolution II

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND THE DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND OF THE DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character (A/44/10, chap. II),

Taking note of the recommendation of the International Law Commission that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject (*ibid.*, para. 66),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work;

2. *Decides* to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 142 (A/44/765, para. 8) by a recorded vote of 133 to 5, with 14 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/32.[5]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 145 (A/44/767, para. 11) without a vote. For the final text, see resolutions 44/35 and 44/36.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/10	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session (2 May-21 July 1989)	142, 145	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/44/73-S/20381	Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	142	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989,* document S/20381
A/44/75-S/20388	Letter dated 10 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	142	*Ibid.*, document S/20388
A/44/77-S/20389	Letter dated 11 January 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	142	*Ibid.*, document S/20389
A/44/123-S/20460	Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	142	*Ibid.*, document S/20460
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	142, 145	
A/44/465	Report of the Secretary-General	142	
A/44/473-S/20805	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	142	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989,* document S/20805
A/44/475	Draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on topics considered at its forty-first session: note by the Secretary-General	145	
A/44/706	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	142	
A/C.6/44/L.11	Draft resolution	142	See A/44/765, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/44/L.13	*Idem*	145	See A/44/767, paras. 5 and 11, draft resolution I
A/C.6/44/L.14	*Idem*	145	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 11, draft resolution II

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Agenda item 143

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 143: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session*

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DOCUMENT A/44/723

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*15 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 43/166 of 9 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 143, in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (A/44/17), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission at the 4th meeting of Committee, on 26 September 1989. The Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of conventions (A/44/453 and Add.1). In addition, a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2) was circulated under the item.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 4th to 6th and 38th meetings, held between 26 and 28 September and on 10 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.4-6 and 38) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.5), entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session", sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Hungary, Italy, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Kenya and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. The Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/44/L.8) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade, as well as its resolution 43/166 of 9 December 1988,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 4th to 6th and 38th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 48th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the consideration of the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-first session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 131.

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (A/44/17),

Noting that the Commission adopted a draft convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade (*ibid.*, annex I) and recommended in the decision in paragraph 225 of its report that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries for a duration of three weeks in 1991 to conclude, on the basis of the draft convention, a convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to have adequate sources of funding for its programme of training and assistance in international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session;

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth[1] and seventh[2] special sessions;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade;

5. *Decides* that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened at Vienna from 2 to 19 April 1991 to consider the draft convention prepared by the Commission and to embody the results of its work in a convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To invite all States to participate in the conference;

(*b*) To invite representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(*c*) To invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region to participate in the conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*d*) To invite the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested international organizations, to be represented at the conference by observers;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law held in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Commission and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the symposium to take place;

(*b*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

8. *Repeats its invitation* to those States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission;

9. *Approves* the initiative of the Commission (*ibid.*, chap. VIII) to have prepared an official Arabic language version of the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,[3] as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980.[4]

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[1] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[2] Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.5), p. 191.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/723, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/33.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/17	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session (16 May-2 June 1989)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/453 and Add.1	Status of conventions: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/44/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/44/723, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/44/L.8	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/44/L.8: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/44/723	
A/C.5/44/26	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/809	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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Agenda item 144

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 144: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries*

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DOCUMENT A/44/766

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*22 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 43/168 of 9 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to included the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 144, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 11 of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries on its 1989 session (A/44/43 and Corr.1) the Sixth Committee decided at its 3rd meeting on 25 September 1989 to entrust an open-ended working group with the task of settling outstanding issues related to the drafting of the convention. The Committee also decided to appoint as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Working Group, Mr. Gebre-Medhin Hagoss (Ethiopia) and Mr. Tullio Treves (Italy), who had acted as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its 1989 session.

5. At the 41st meeting, on 14 November 1989, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced the report of the Group (A/C.6/44/L.9), to which was annexed the text of a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries which the Group had adopted and decided, bearing in mind in particular paragraph 8 of its report, to submit to the Sixth Committee for consideration and adoption.

6. The Sixth Committee considered agenda item 144 at its 41st, 42nd and 44th meetings held between 14 and 21 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.41, 42 and 44) reflect the views expressed by the representatives who participated in the debate on the item.

7. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Ethiopia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.10), entitled "International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries", sponsored by Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Italy, Suriname and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below). It further decided, bearing in mind the agreed statement contained in paragraph 8 (*a*) of the report of the Working Group and the text in paragraph 8 (*b*) which there had been general agreement to include in the report, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution.

9. The representatives of Viet Nam, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and Denmark made statements explaining their positions.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee, bearing in mind the agreed statement contained in paragraph 8 (*a*) of the report of the Working Group and the text in paragraph 8 (*b*) which there had been general agreement to include in the report, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 3rd, 41st, 42nd and 44th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 133.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Recalling its resolution 35/48 of 4 December 1980, by which it established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and requested it to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Having considered the draft convention prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution (A/44/43 and Corr.1, sects. II.C and III), and finalized by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/C.6/44/L.9, annex), which met during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[a]

Being aware of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries for activities which violate principles of international law such as those of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Affirming that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries should be considered as offences of grave concern to all States and that any person committing any of these offences should either be prosecuted or extradited,

Convinced of the necessity to develop and enhance international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Expressing concern at new unlawful international activities linking drug traffickers and mercenaries in the perpetration of violent actions which undermine the constitutional order of States,

Also convinced that the adoption of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries would contribute to the eradication of these nefarious activities and thereby to the observance of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter,

Cognizant that matters not regulated by such a convention continue to be governed by the rules and principles of international law,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention,

1. A mercenary is any person who:

(*a*) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;

(*c*) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;

(*d*) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and

(*e*) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

2. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

(*a*) Is especially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

(i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or

(ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;

(*c*) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;

(*d*) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and

(*e*) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.

Article 2

Any person who recruits, uses, finances or trains mercenaries, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

Article 3

1. A mercenary, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, who participates directly in hostilities or in a concerted act of violence, as the case may be, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

2. Nothing in this article limits the scope of application of article 4 of the present Convention.

Article 4

An offence is committed by any person who:

(*a*) Attempts to commit one of the offences set forth in the present Convention;

(*b*) Is the accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Convention.

Article 5

1. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries and shall prohibit such activities in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

2. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries for the purpose of opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, as recognized by international law, and shall take, in conformity with international law, the appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, use, financing or training of mercenaries for that purpose.

3. They shall make the offences set forth in the present Convention punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

Article 6

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in the present Convention, particularly by:

(*a*) Taking all practical measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including the prohibition of illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of such offences;

(*b*) Co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

Article 7

States Parties shall co-operate in taking the necessary measures for the implementation of the present Convention.

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[a] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Article 8

Any State Party having reason to believe that one of the offences set forth in the present Convention has been, is being or will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, communicate the relevant information, as soon as it comes to its knowledge, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the States Parties affected.

Article 9

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences set forth in the present Convention which are committed:

(*a*) In its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(*b*) By any of its nationals or, if that State considers it appropriate, by those stateless persons who have their habitual residence in that territory.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The present Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 10

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its laws, take him into custody or take such other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. The State Party shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

2. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody or has taken such other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, it shall notify without delay either directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(*a*) The State Party where the offence was committed;

(*b*) The State Party against which the offence has been directed or attempted;

(*c*) The State Party of which the natural or juridical person against whom the offence has been directed or attempted is a national;

(*d*) The State Party of which the alleged offender is a national or, if he is a stateless person, in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(*e*) Any other interested State Party which it considers it appropriate to notify.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are being taken shall be entitled:

(*a*) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect his rights or, if he is a stateless person, the State in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(*b*) To be visited by a representative of that State.

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 of this article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1 (*b*), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

5. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 11

Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences set forth in the present Convention shall be guaranteed at all stages of the proceedings fair treatment and all the rights and guarantees provided for in the law of the State in question. Applicable norms of international law should be taken into account.

Article 12

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

Article 13

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in the present Convention, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the State whose assistance is requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations concerning mutual judicial assistance embodied in any other treaty.

Article 14

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall in accordance with its laws communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States concerned.

Article 15

1. The offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider the present Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of these offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize those offences as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. The offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 9 of the present Convention.

Article 16

The present Convention shall be applied without prejudice to:

(*a*) The rules relating to the international responsibility of States;

(*b*) The law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law, including the provisions relating to the status of combatant or of prisioner of war.

Article 17

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by a request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 31 December 1990 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. The present Convention shall be subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the

Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 20

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 21

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/766, para. 10) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/34.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/43 and Corr.1	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 43* and corrigendum
A/44/91-S/20417	Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20417
A/44/112-S/20446	Letter dated 2 February 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20446
A/44/175-S/20526	Letter dated 13 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20526
A/44/184-S/20538	Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20538
A/44/189-S/20545	Letter dated 22 March 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20545
A/44/218-S/20581	Letter dated 8 April 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20581
A/44/267-S/20618	Letter dated 4 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20618
A/44/269-S/20620	Letter dated 3 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20620
A/44/281-S/20636	Letter dated 16 May 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20636
A/44/294-S/20654	Letter dated 23 May 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20654
A/44/307-S/20678	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20678
A/44/308-S/20680	Letter dated 7 June 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20680
A/44/368-S/20716	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20716
A/44/370-S/20718	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20718
A/44/390-S/20730	Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20730
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/44/428-S/20760	Letter dated 31 July 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20760
A/44/452-S/20781	Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20781
A/44/472-S/20804	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20804
A/44/473-S/20805	Letter dated 22 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20805

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/476-S/20806	Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20806
A/44/496-S/20825	Letter dated 31 August 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20825
A/44/589-S/20876	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20876
A/44/614-S/20887	Letter dated 5 October 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20887
A/44/703-S/20938	Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20938
A/44/811-S/20997	Letter dated 21 November 1989 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20997
A/C.6/44/L.9	Report of the Working Group entrusted by the Sixth Committee with the task of settling outstanding issues related to the drafting of the convention	
A/C.6/44/L.10	Draft resolution	See A/44/766, paras. 7 and 10

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Agenda item 147

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 147: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 44th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 137.

DOCUMENT A/44/769

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: French]
[28 November 1989]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 43/172 of 9 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 147, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/44/26), which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee at the 44th meeting, on 21 November 1989, and a letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2).

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 44th and 47th meetings, on 21 and 27 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.44 and 47) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.20).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of China made a statement in explanation of his position. The representative of the United States of America also made a statement.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/44/26),

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[1] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[2]

Recalling also that any problems relating to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 45 of its report;

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States and urges the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised

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[1] Resolution 22 A (I).
[2] See resolution 169 (II).

at the meetings of the Committee will be duly settled in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

7. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/769, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/38.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/26	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26*
A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989	
A/C.6/44/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/44/769, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 148

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 148: Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/141

Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session

[Original: English/French]
[10 July 1989]

LETTER DATED 6 JULY 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from our Governments and further to a decision by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, we are writing to request, in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an item entitled "Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly" in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum is annexed to this letter.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations

(Signed) Adriaan JACOBOVITS de SZEGED
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations

(Signed) Tom VRAALSEN
Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations

(Signed) Fernando José REINO
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Council of Europe was set up on 5 May 1949 with the aim of achieving a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress (art. 1 of the statute). Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms (art. 3). The member States are all pluralist parliamentary democracies.

2. The Council of Europe now has twenty-three member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. The Council of Europe has two main organs served by a common secretariat: the Committee of Ministers, whose members are the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries, and the Parliamentary Assembly, whose members are parliamentarians appointed by their national parliaments from among their own members.

4. The Council of Europe's scope of activities covers all areas of international co-operation with the exception of national defence. Its work may lead to joint action, to recommendations or to international conventions to be concluded by member States. The current programme of intergovernmental co-operation covers the following fields: human rights and fundamental freedoms; media in a democratic society; social and socio-economic problems; education, culture and sport; youth; health; heritage and environment; local and regional government; and legal co-operation.

5. The conventions concluded within the Council of Europe, which number more than a hundred, include:

(*a*) The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950, which not only lists the rights guaranteed but also provides for a collective judicial control through proceedings before a European Commission and a Court of Human Rights on the basis of inter-State or individual applications, leading to binding decisions;

(*b*) The European Social Charter of 18 October 1961, which lists fundamental social and economic rights and lays down procedures for supervising the Contracting Parties' compliance with its requirements on the basis of periodical government reports subjected to the scrutiny of independent experts, parliamentarians and government experts;

(*c*) The European Cultural Convention of 19 December 1954, which provides the framework for co-operation in the fields of culture, education, sport and youth; it brings together all member States of the Council of Europe and others invited to accede to it, namely, the Holy See and Yugoslavia, as well as Hungary and Poland.

6. According to the organization's statute, participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organizations. Relations be-

tween the Council of Europe and the United Nations have developed on the basis of an agreement concluded by the Secretaries-General in 1951 and updated in 1971. The agreement provides for communication and exchanges of information between the two secretariats and for invitations to the organizations' respective meetings. Representatives of the secretariat of the Council of Europe take part as observers in the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the International Law Commission and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

7. The priority objective of the Council of Europe is to promote co-operation in Europe. However, as the Committee of Ministers asserted on 5 May 1989, the date of the Council's fortieth anniversary, the organization intends to remain open to the world on account both of the growing interdependence of international relations and of the universality of its values and principles. It will consolidate its ties of friendship with the other democracies in the world and pay attention to events in the world where its principles and ideals are being either violated or promoted.

8. The Parliamentary Assembly accordingly maintains close relations with parliamentary democracies throughout the world, particularly through the Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy.

9. In 1988, on a proposal by the Parliamentary Assembly and in co-operation with the European Community, the Council of Europe conducted a broad European campaign to promote public awareness of North-South interdependence and solidarity, which led to the adoption, at a conference of parliamentarians and non-governmental organizations on 3 June 1988, of the Madrid Appeal for action on North-South solidarity.

10. More recently, the Council of Europe has also developed contacts and growing co-operation with Eastern European countries, in the spirit of its statutory principles and of the objectives of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, particularly in its human dimension and in the fields of culture and education.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.4

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*11 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Council of Europe to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.4. For the final text, see resolution 44/6.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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Agenda item 149

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 149: United Nations decade of international law*

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Document A/44/L.41 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guyana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 3

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DOCUMENT A/44/191

Zimbabwe: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*27 July 1989*]

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and on behalf of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to request the inclusion on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "United Nations decade of international law".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I attach an explanatory memorandum.

(*Signed*) Cleophas Johannes TSOKODAYI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held a ministerial meeting at The Hague, from 26 to 29 June 1989, on the topic "Peace and the rule of law in international affairs".

2. The Declaration emanating from the meeting and adopted by the Ministers is officially referred to as "The Hague Declaration of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries to Discuss the Issue of Peace and the Rule of Law in International Affairs".

3. In the Declaration, the Ministers call upon the General Assembly of the United Nations to declare a decade of international law, beginning in 1990 and ending in 1999, to coincide with the celebration of the centennial of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1899.

4. During the decade, a commission, led by a distinguished jurist, would be established to organize and conduct the activities of the decade of international law and to prepare a third peace conference at its conclusion.

5. The work of the decade of international law would emphasize, *inter alia*, the following:

(*a*) The promotion and enhancement of peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes between States, including resort to the International Court of Justice and compliance with its judgments;

(*b*) The achievement of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction;

(*c*) The promotion of the respect for international legal principles against the threat or use of force, intervention, interference and other measures in international relations;

(*d*) Public education for the better understanding of international law;

(*e*) Preparations for and commencing of a third peace conference at the conclusion of the decade of international law, which would consider and adopt appropriate international instruments for the enhancement of international law and the strengthening of methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, including the role of the International Court of Justice.

6. A copy of "The Hague Declaration of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries to Discuss the Issue of Peace and the Rule of Law in International Affairs" is appended to the present memorandum.

APPENDIX

The Hague Declaration of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries to Discuss the Issue of Peace and the Rule of Law in International Affairs

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries,

Whereas we gather here at this historic place, which witnessed earlier efforts by leaders and statesmen to promote the cause of peace, we are mindful that our meeting coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War and commemorates the ninetieth anniversary of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1899. We solemnly pledge to use the next decade to realize the hope for a peaceful world with justice for all,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 59th and 60th meetings.

Whereas peace based on justice and equality is the supreme goal of humanity, the attainment and preservation of which requires that there be harmony among States, irrespective of their socio-economic systems, and among peoples regardless of race, religion, sex, culture or ideology,

Whereas the Charter of the United Nations recognizes that the fundamental rights of all human beings to justice, social progress and better standards of life in greater freedom are dependent on the practice of tolerance among nations, good-neighbourliness and universal efforts to maintain international peace and security, in accordance with the rules and principles of international law,

Whereas international peace and security demand the completion of the process of decolonization, the elimination of all forms of foreign domination and occupation, the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination, the eradication of *apartheid* and racism, the consolidation of principles of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Whereas the conscience of all humanity, reinforced by the evolution of law, urgently demands the establishment of a world free from all forms of aggression. Human beings cannot be at peace with each other if they do not commit themselves to the abolition of war and to the full respect of principles governing international relations among sovereign States,

Whereas the abolition of war, far from being a Utopian dream, is a realistic objective for leaders and citizens alike, and, as never before, the development of effective alternatives to the threat or the use of force in international relations must be treated not only as an imperative but as being closely linked with the prospect of human survival and hope in the future of humanity,

Whereas we seek to fulfil, above all else, one of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, namely, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", we are inspired in our endeavours by the seminal work of the United Nations as expressed in the documents that elaborate the basic obligations under the Charter to refrain from the threat or the use of force in international relations, such as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] the Definition of Aggression,[2] the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[3] the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations[4] and the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,[5]

Whereas the non-aligned countries are fully committed to the fundamental role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security world-wide and to the struggle for the full implementation of the principles and objectives embodied in the Charter,

Whereas we, the representatives of States composing the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, are particularly mindful both of the universal character of this undertaking and of our special mission to pursue its successful completion. Taking into full account that in this latter half of the century the battlegrounds for bloody wars have been transferred to our countries, we seek, with utmost seriousness, to bring about an era of peaceful relations, the basis of human happiness and the highest benefit for all people,

Whereas we recall the necessity to promote throughout the world respect for the rules of international humanitarian law and the universally recognized humanitarian principles;

Whereas the achievement of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, is a prerequisite for the attainment of peace and harmony between human beings and between nations and has become a fundamental aim for mankind as a whole,

Whereas the well-being of all peoples, without discrimination, is an essential element in achieving lasting peace in a world guided by rules of law. The gap between rich and poor countries must be bridged by establishing just and equitable international economic relations. The objective of constructing a peaceful world is based on the universally recognized assertion that peace and development are inextricably linked and that one cannot exist without the other,

Whereas peace and harmony among nations require that States respect and comply in good faith with the objections assumed in accordance with international law, in particular the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Whereas peace and harmony among human beings require that all States recognize and respect the right of all peoples to choose freely their own economic, political and social systems and their own path to development and to exercise these rights, without threats, coercion, external intervention or interference,

Whereas peace and harmony among human beings also require full recognition of the right of all peoples to participate in and benefit from technological and scientific advances, and effective and meaningful co-operation with developing countries on the basis of sustained dialogue should be undertaken by developed countries to improve the present international situation. Scientific and technological advances should be for the benefit of all mankind and should be available to developed and developing countries alike, enabling these advances to be devoted to the substantial and consistent improvement of living standards and the quality of life for all human beings, and ensuring that technology and science do not accentuate the unjust and dangerous disparities that currently divide and dispirit countries, circumstances that now so often underlie violent conflict,

Whereas peace and harmony among the peoples of the world also depend on their capacity to protect the environment from further degradation and indeed to restore the damage already done to the precious and irreplaceable resources of the Earth, including the natural ecosystem. To reach these goals all States must undertake more effective measures to protect the world against the risks of catastrophic accidents, irresponsible methods of waste disposal and, above all, the depredation of Earth by nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. All States and peoples should co-operate actively and constructively to ensure the implementation of the principles governing the protection of the environment embodied in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment[6] and enunciated at subsequent international conferences on the subject of the environment,

Whereas peace and harmony among peoples and nations depend on mutual respect and understanding and can be achieved only on the basis of the full respect for human rights, including the guarantee that all persons, regardless of gender, race, ethnic identity, belief or religion, shall enjoy an untroubled opportunity to participate meaningfully and equitably in the governance of their lives at every level of social, economic and political existence, and that all peoples and nations fully enjoy all social, economic and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Whereas the Second International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1907, reaffirmed the commitment to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, this principle, vindicated by the sweep of subsequent international history, requires further development at the present stage by expanding the reinforcing commitments to contribute to the strengthening of the various procedures aimed at the settlement of disputes through peaceful means embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and to enhance the role played in this field by the International Court of Justice, particularly by compliance with its judgments in accordance with Article 94, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Whereas peace and harmony require further expansion of the application of rules of law to relations among States, we gather here to initiate the decade of international law culminating in a historic third peace conference that will draw up international instruments needed to enter the twenty-first century with confidence that a transition to a just, peaceful and non-violent world is under way. The third conference should attain these ends within the framework of the United Nations Organization and with such regional groupings of statesmen as seems helpful to the completion of this great task of international co-operation,

Declare:

1. That all States, regardless of geographical circumstances or economic or military might, enjoy sovereign equality and that threats or use of force, economic coercion and all other actions directed at hindering the enjoyment of the aforementioned equality are contrary to international law and to the universal purpose of enhancing peace and security for all nations;

2. That the norms and principles of international law are the recognized and acceptable basis for the resolution of situations of conflict among States that may affect international peace and security;

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

[3] Resolution 37/10, annex.

[4] Resolution 42/22, annex.

[5] Resolution 43/51, annex.

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

3. That strict observance of international law is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace and the promotion of justice, which are the supreme objectives of mankind;

4. That the further progressive development, consolidation and codification of international law are essential requirements for peace and justice in the world;

Call upon the General Assembly to declare a decade of international law to begin in 1990 and conclude in 1999, marking the centennial of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague, and to provide for the establishment of a commission led by a distinguished international jurist to organize and conduct the activities of the decade of international law and to prepare a third peace conference at the conclusion of the decade;

Propose:

1. That the work of the decade of international law should emphasize:

(*a*) The promotion and enhancement of peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes between States, including resort to the International Court of Justice and compliance with its judgments;

(*b*) The aim of achieving general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction;

(*c*) The respect for international legal principles against the threat or use of force, intervention, interference and other coercive measures in international relations;

(*d*) Education of the public for better understanding of international law;

2. That the third peace conference to be convened at the end of the decade of international law should consider and adopt appropriate international instruments for the enhancement of international law and the strengthening of methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, including the role of the International Court of Justice;

Reaffirm:

1. The commitment to the elimination of colonialism world-wide in conformity with the aims of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, as a premise for the achievement of peace and the rule of law in international relations, to the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, and to the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, as well as to the principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty of States;

2. The need for the promotion of economic and social development, in particular in developing countries, and the achievement of just and equitable international economic relations through the implementation of the principles and objectives embodied in the new international economic order;

And express:

1. The commitment of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to give its full support to the programme for the decade of international law to be approved by the General Assembly;

2. The desire of the non-aligned countries to work in co-operation with other States in implementing the programme for the decade;

3. The Movement's determination that, whatever programme the General Assembly may adopt, the non-aligned countries undertake:

(*a*) To appoint a Ministerial Committee of six members—Yugoslavia (Chairman), Angola, Indonesia, Iraq, Nicaragua and Senegal—to formulate a work plan concerning activities for the decade;

(*b*) To assign to the Working Group of the Co-ordinating Bureau on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes the task of the examination of existing international instruments on the peaceful settlement of disputes with the view of drawing up a draft universal convention on peaceful settlement of disputes to be submitted during the decade of international law to the commission on the decade for its consideration.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.41 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guyana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[1] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[2]

Recognizing the role of the United Nations in promoting greater acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law and in encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations,

Stressing the need to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Noting that, in the remaining decade of the twentieth century, important anniversaries will be celebrated that are related to the adoption of international legal documents, such as the centenary of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1899, which adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes[3] and created the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

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* Document A/44/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add 28 States to the list of sponsors.

[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

1. *Declares* the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law;

2. *Considers* that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia:*

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade;

5. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.41 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/23.[a]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/585	Letter dated 29 September 1989 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

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[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 150

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 150: Protection and security of small States*

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DOCUMENT A/44/192

Maldives: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*10 August 1989*]

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is attached hereto.

(*Signed*) Hussein MANIKFAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The attempted invasion of the Republic of Maldives by mercenaries on 3 November 1988 dealt a hard blow to the country's efforts to develop peacefully as a small State with a strong tradition of non-alignment and of principled responsibility in international affairs. Despite the oft-reiterated intention of the United Nations to rid developing countries of the scourge of mercenarism, Maldives was faced with the desperate need to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against the onslaught by the armed terrorists.

2. The attempt to overthrow the legitimate Government of Maldives was thwarted by the armed forces of Maldives. The stalwart and invaluable assistance of Indian Government forces, which interceded at the request of the Maldivian Government, was crucial to the eventual routing of the invaders.

3. This blatant act of invasion was not only a violation of universally recognized norms and principles of international law, but a challenge to international order, since the invaders clearly assumed that if militarily successful in overthrowing the legitimate Government of Maldives, the puppet government that they intended to establish would be accepted internationally, opening the way to the purchasing of arms, the establishment of training camps and the launching of terrorist attacks on yet another country, having taken full advantage of the vulnerability of a small State.

4. The United Nations has long been involved in the process of drafting an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and it is perhaps in part because of a lack of expedition and the impression of a lack of seriousness that mercenaries feel free to challenge the sovereignty of small States. Obviously there is an urgent need for comprehensive and effective measures in order to convince mercenaries that such adventures and acts of invasion against small States will not be tolerated by the international community.

5. It is evident from the records over the past few decades that small island territories are particularly vulnerable to aggression by mercenaries or armed adventurers. There are clear and common features in the pattern: the victims are often small States, the attack is more often than not seaborne and mercenaries are involved.

6. Small, vulnerable, non-aligned States that keep a low-key international posture should be able to depend on the international community to help protect their sovereignty. For small nations the best ultimate defence should be found in the Charter of the United Nations and the machinery established thereby. The function of the United Nations is to contribute to the establishment of a new, safe world order and to do this it is expected to have a role in regulating power relationships in the international system. In this connection, ensuring the long-term viability of small States in the international system should be a clearly acknowledged responsibility.

7. Small States face a cruel choice: either to put their trust in the hope for protection by the international community and the machinery that has been established for the maintenance of international peace and security (the Security Council, in particular), or to take steps to defend themselves against aggression mounted from outside by diverting to military purposes scarce resources sorely need for economic and social development, and by making possibly encumbering defence agreements with larger Powers.

8. Small States may not necessarily stand alone in coping with their security problems. They do have friendly States that assist them in adversity, but would prefer that security arrangements be systematized and made international. The protection of their independence should depend upon a general acceptance of their being members of a community of common interest and therefore upon an acknowledgement of mutual responsibility as a prerequisite for international order.

9. In the steadily improving international climate, the Government of Maldives feels that the time is more than appropriate for co-operation to move forward in non-contentious areas. We suggest that consideration be given to the building and strengthening of norms conducive to good order, particularly in areas and issues that do not normally involve the competition of the great Powers or their alliances. Therefore:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Special Political Committee*, 4th and 5th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting.

(*a*) There is need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to act quickly, either by direct means or through the use of regional and/or bilateral assistance, in cases of aggression or threats against small States. This would be possible if there were an informal concordat between the permanent members of the Security Council, which would enable the Council to take action on such issues;

(*b*) The Secretary-General has already developed a "Global Watch" facility to monitor potentially dangerous international issues and to effect research into potential security problems. The Government of Maldives feels that this facility is particularly suited for monitoring the security issues of small States and urges that a specific allocation be made to this end;

(*c*) The Secretary-General might also be encouraged to meet on a regular basis with relevant regional agencies to exchange information regarding emerging disputes or trends that might threaten international peace and security and, where necessary, to initiate measures to alleviate a situation or provide for financial, logistical or political support;

(*d*) Within the ambit of Article 99 of the Charter, the Secretary-General could play a more active role in respect of the scope of his functions under the Charter and make full use of the framework provided under the Charter for promoting security. In this respect, where the security of small States is concerned, the Secretary-General should have the power to take immediate preventive action such as the dispatch of a mission or a personal representative to a country that considers itself under the threat of aggression;

(*e*) The highest priority should be given to finalizing the draft convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries and to its adoption;

(*f*) Quite apart from the draft convention, there is a clear need for the United Nations to reiterate its appeal to all countries to make appropriate domestic arrangements to outlaw the recruitment of mercenaries in their countries and to ensure effective means, legislative as well as administrative, domestic as well as regional, for the arrest, detention and extradition of terrorists;

(*g*) The United Nations should urge the international community to assist small States with their security needs and, in particular, to enhance the communication, information and surveillance facilities available to the Governments of small States;

(*h*) The United Nations should urge relevant agencies at the regional or intergovernmental level to give guarantees of international assistance in cases of blatant aggression against small States where the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those States are challenged and where the domestic legitimacy and international acceptability of the attacked régime are in no way in question.

DOCUMENT A/44/707

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "Protection and security of small States" was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Maldives (see document A/44/192 above).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 150, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 4th and 5th meetings, on 19 and 24 October. It had before it the letter dated 9 August 1989 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General (*ibid.*).

4. At the 4th meeting, the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Maldives introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/44/L.4) sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, the Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Guyana, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam.

5. At its 5th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

6. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

7. The representative of Brazil made a statement in connection with the draft resolution, in the course of which he expressed his delegation's reservation on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity that they share with all nations,

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries can represent for small States,

Recalling with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988,

1. *Recognizes* that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

2. *Stresses* in this regard the significance of the obligation of all States to respect the principle of territorial integrity and the other principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/44/707, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 44/51.[2]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/689-S/20921	Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 24 October 1989	
A/SPC/44/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/44/707, paras. 4 and 8

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 152

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 152: International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee*, 38th to 41st and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/195

Trinidad and Tobago: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*21 August 1989*]

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes".

An explanatory memorandum is annexed hereto in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(*Signed*) Marjorie R. THORPE
Permanent Representative
of Trinidad and Tobago
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The desirability and feasibility of an international criminal court to deal with international criminal offences was the subject of much discussion even before the establishment of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal on 8 August 1946. It was envisaged then that the jurisdiction of an international criminal court would cover individuals charged with violations of certain rules of international law such as genocide. Such a proposal was formalized in 1951 and revised in 1954 by the Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction, established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 489 (V) of 12 December 1950 and 687 (VII) of 5 December 1952. The Assembly, however, in resolution 898 (IX) of 14 December 1954, decided to postpone consideration of the proposals contained in the 1953 report until it had taken up the report of the Special Committee on the question of defining aggression together with the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

In 1968 the General Committee of the General Assembly decided that the items "International criminal jurisdiction" and "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" should be included in the agenda only after progress had been made in arriving at a generally agreed definition of aggression.[1] However, since 1974 when the Definition of Aggression was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, no action has been taken by the Assembly on the question of international criminal jurisdiction. The question, nevertheless, has been considered by the Sixth Committee and the International Law Commission in the context of their work on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

One of the more urgent contemporary bases for reconsidering the question of international criminal jurisdiction is the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, which threatens to engulf small States and afflicts even the super-Powers. On 19 December 1988, in response to this international scourge, the international community finalized its work on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.[2]

This Convention recognized, *inter alia*, that illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was an international criminal activity, the suppression of which demanded urgent attention and the highest priority. The Convention also recognized the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international co-operation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. The Convention, however, does not provide international mechanisms for prosecuting and punishing offenders who command the means to evade the jurisdiction of domestic courts. It has been stated, with some justification, that "to condemn crimes for which there is no court is to mock justice and encourage criminality". Moreover, domestic criminal legislation and national legal institutions have not proved adequate in deterring the actions of international criminals, including those engaged in the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs. Furthermore, the possibility exists that in the absence of an impartial tribunal with internationally recognized investigative mechanisms, the rights of individuals may be infringed and/or compromised.

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/7250.

[2] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

The establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction to prosecute and punish individuals and entities who engage in, *inter alia*, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national borders would serve to bolster the legal process whereby such offenders are prosecuted and punished and would also contribute substantially to the progressive development and codification of international law.

DOCUMENT A/44/770

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*24 November 1989*]

1. The item entitled "International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Trinidad and Tobago.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 152, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a letter dated 21 August 1989 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General (A/44/195), to which an explanatory memorandum was attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General (A/44/694).

5. The Committee considered the item at its 38th to 41st and 46th meetings, held between 10 and 22 November 1989. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/44/SR.38-41 and 46) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/44/L.18), sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of France (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) made a statement in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES ENGAGED IN ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS ACROSS NATIONAL FRONTIERS AND OTHER TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT WITH JURISDICTION OVER SUCH CRIMES

The General Assembly,

Mindful that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recognizing that there is an established link between illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and other organized criminal activities which endanger the constitutional order of States and violate basic human rights,

Mindful of the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[1] which recognizes that illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs is an international criminal activity,

Bearing in mind the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development of international law and its codification,

1. *Requests* the International Law Commission, when considering at its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to address the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism with jurisdiction over persons alleged to have committed crimes which may be covered under such a code, including persons engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers, and to devote particular attention to that question in its report on that session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the International Law Commission any views expressed by Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 44/32 of 4 December 1989, as well as the summary records of the debate on the present agenda item during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Decides* to consider the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism at its forty-fifth session when examining the report of the International Law Commission.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/44/770, para. 9) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 44/39.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	
A/C.6/44/L.18	Draft resolution	See A/44/770, paras. 6 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 153
ANNEXES
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 153: Emergency assistance to the Sudan*

DOCUMENT A/44/865

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*19 December 1989*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session, as item 153, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan".

2. The Second Committee considered item 153, together with the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction under item 12, and items 25 and 88 at its 20th and 50th meetings, on 25 October and 15 December 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/44/SR.20 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 2 to 9 October (A/C.2/44/SR.2-10).

3. For its consideration of item 153, the Committee had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/44/3, chap. VIII, sect. F) and the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/44/571 and Corr.1).

4. At the 20th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made an introductory statement.

5. At its 50th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/44/571 and Corr.1) (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE SUDAN

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/44/571 and Corr.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1989, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan (see decision 44/447[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1989	For the final text, see A/44/3/Rev.1
A/44/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/44/571 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 10th, 20th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 154

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 154: Operation Lifeline Sudan*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/241

Sudan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1989*]

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Operation Lifeline Sudan" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning my Government's request is attached hereto.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

Operation Lifeline Sudan was officially launched in Khartoum during the first week of April 1989. The priority was given to the transport of emergency food and non-food items to all areas where civilians were facing potential starvation. Mr. James Grant, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, was appointed by the Secretary-General as his personal representative for Operation Lifeline Sudan and led the efforts in mobilizing the international community to support the plan of action for emergency assistance. The plan was agreed upon at a high-level meeting at Khartoum convened jointly by the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations on 8 and 9 March 1989.

The Governments of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, organizations of the United Nations system, the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the donor community and many non-governmental organizations have contributed to the implementation of Operation Lifeline Sudan. The Government of the Sudan established a Ministerial Steering Committee to function as a policy-making body and a technical committee to review operational outputs and problems and to give direction to the operation. The total cost of Operation Lifeline Sudan envisaged in the plan of action is nearly $US 133 million, of which $77 million has been estimated as available. However, further requirements have been identified during the implementation process.

Although Operation Lifeline Sudan was envisaged to wind up by 31 October 1989, its emergency relief activities will continue during 1990 to enable displaced persons to become self-reliant. Thus, the second phase will be for rehabilitation with more emphasis on non-food items in order to achieve self-sufficiency in basic food production and provide essential social services to the displaced persons. The contribution of the donor community will be essential for the success of the rehabilitation programme.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.11/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988 and 43/52 of 6 December 1988 on assistance to the Sudan, in which it called upon the international community to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the country's emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, in particular the urgent requirements of displaced persons and other affected Sudanese nationals,

Recalling also the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[1] in particular the section concerning emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance for least developed countries,

Noting with deep concern that the Sudan has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of persistent natural disasters and civil strife, which have resulted in the widespread destruction of its socio-economic infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons,

Noting that large areas of the Sudan have been struck again by drought, with resulting crop failures and consequent food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to face a complex emergency and humanitarian situation and that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effect will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the Government and people of the Sudan, a continuation of international solidarity and humanitarian concern, in order to meet the urgent requirements for relief, rehabilitatior and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation that the Khartoum plan of action for Operation Lifeline Sudan (see A/44/571 and Corr.1, sect. III) endorsed by the high-level meeting organized jointly by the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, which was held at Khartoum on 8 and 9 March 1989, has been successfully and fully implemented,

Noting the consultations currently under way at Khartoum between the representatives of the Government, the donor community and the United Nations system for the preparation of a plan to cover the second phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to meet the relief and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced population in the Sudan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Operation Lifeline Sudan (*ibid.*, sects. IV-VI),

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a complex humanitarian situation;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its particular appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his outstanding leadership role and vigorous efforts in the effective mobilization and successful co-ordination of Operation Lifeline Sudan, thereby guaranteeing its remarkable success in averting a critical disaster situation;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for the international community to continue to respond fully and effectively to requests for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the forthcoming phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan to enable displaced persons to become self-reliant;

5. *Calls upon* all States to continue to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support and to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community, to intensify rehabilitation activities and to monitor and keep those activities under constant review;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Document A/44/L.11/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.11/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/12.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/571 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 155

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 155: African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation*

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DOCUMENT A/44/242

Egypt and Guinea-Bissau: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*20 September 1989*]

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations, on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of September 1989, present their compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, to be discussed in connection with the consideration by the Assembly at its forty-third session of agenda item 39, entitled "Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is attached hereto.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

At its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity adopted resolution CM/Res.1222(L) on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation. This resolution requested the Group of African States at the United Nations to have placed on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item on the consideration of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation to enable the international community to consider the issue in detail.

This item was on the agenda of the second regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council. At its 37th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1989, the Council adopted resolution 1989/116, in which it requested the General Assembly to consider taking action on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, as appropriate.

During the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988, and in particular paragraph 55 (*c*) of its annex, recommended that African countries increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with long-term development objectives and strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.20/Rev.1

Lesotho: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and, in particular, paragraph 55 (*c*) of the annex to that resolution, in which African countries were urged to increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels,

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 60th meeting.

Taking note of the final document on the critical economic situation in Africa adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (see A/44/551-S/20870, annex), as well as paragraph 12 of section II of the Caracas Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Group of Seventy-Seven, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989 (A/44/361, annex),

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1222(L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989 (see A/44/603, annex I),

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/116 of 28 July 1989,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (A/44/315, annex);

2. *Invites* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the African Alternative Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.21

Lesotho: draft decision

[*Original: English*]
[*1 November 1989*]

The General Assembly

Decides that the activities in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[1] should be continued pending the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action to be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in accordance with its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988.

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[1] Resolution S/13-2, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.20/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 137 to 1. For the final text, see resolution 44/24.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft decision A/44/L.21. For the final text, see decision 44/411.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/315	Letter dated 15 May 1989 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its fifteenth meeting, on 10 April 1989	
A/44/361	Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Group	
A/44/551-S/20870	Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989	
A/44/603	Letter dated 3 October 1989 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session and the Declaration on Namibia and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July and from 24 to 26 July 1989, respectively	
A/44/L.20	Lesotho: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/44/L.20/Rev.1

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 156

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 156: Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis*

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Document A/44/243: Antigua and Barbuda: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session 1

Document A/44/L.3 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela: draft resolution 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 31st meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/243

Antigua and Barbuda: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*27 September 1989*]

LETTER DATED 27 SEPTEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis"[1] on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

An explanatory memorandum is attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure; a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly is appended thereto.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Lionel A. HURST
Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

On 16 September 1989, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis were devastated by hurricane Hugo, which resulted in massive destruction of buildings, roads, crops and electricity delivery systems. Many people were left homeless and the total damage to property, agriculture and infrastructure in the three countries is estimated at several hundred million dollars. The peoples and Governments of the affected countries are making every effort to recover from the damage. The support and assistance of the international community will also be required in view of the magnitude of the disaster.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, DOMINICA AND SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as document A/44/L.3 below, with the exception of the second, third and sixth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 4.*]

Deeply distressed by the large number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Hugo, which, on 16 September 1989, devastated Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of hurricane Hugo,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium- and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis in identifying the medium- and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the affected countries undertaken by their respective Governments.

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[1] After a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the General Committee decided, at its 3rd meeting, on 2 October 1989, to modify the title of the item so as to include also emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.3 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/202 of 20 December 1988 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply distressed by the large number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Hugo, which, on 16 September 1989, devastated Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of hurricane Hugo,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, international and regional agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States of the international community, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. *Urges* all States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis in identifying the medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the affected countries undertaken by their respective Governments.

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* Document A/44/L.3/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 12 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.3. For the final text, see resolution 44/3.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 157

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 157: Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation*

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Document A/44/244 and Add.1-3: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session 1

Document A/44/L.12 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 3

Document A/44/L.37 and Add.1: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia: draft decision 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 4

List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd and 55th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 26th meeting, and corrigendum.

DOCUMENT A/44/244 AND ADD.1-3*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1989*]

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

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* Documents A/44/244/Add.1-3 were issued to add 74 names to the list of signatures.

An explanatory memorandum is attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure; a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly is appended thereto.

Noor Ahmad NOOR
Representative of Afghanistan

Hocine DJOUDI
Representative of Algeria

Lionel A. HURST
Representative of Antigua and Barbuda

Jorge VAZQUEZ
Representative of Argentina

Peter HOHENFELLNER
Representative of Austria

James B. MOULTRIE
Representative of the Bahamas

Karim Ebrahim AL-SHAKAR
Representative of Bahrain

A. H. S. Ataul KARIM
Representative of Bangladesh

Dame Ruth Nita BARROW
Representative of Barbados

Hugo NAVAJAS-MOGRO
Representative of Bolivia

Paulo NOGUEIRA-BATISTA
Representative of Brazil

Alexander STRESOV
Representative of Bulgaria

Julien KAVAKURE
Representative of Burundi

Humberto Bettencourt SANTOS
Representative of Cape Verde

Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Representative of Chad

Pedro DAZA
Representative of Chile

Li Luye
Representative of China

Enrique PEÑALOSA
Representative of Colombia

Amini Ali MOUMIN
Representative of the Comoros

Martin ADOUKI
Representative of the Congo

Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Representative of Costa Rica

Amara ESSY
Representative of Côte d'Ivoire

Oscar ORAMAS OLIVA
Representative of Cuba

Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Representative of Cyprus

Evzen ZAPOTOCKY
Representative of Czechoslovakia

Kjeld Vilhelm MORTENSEN
Representative of Denmark

Roble OLHAYE
Representative of Djibouti

Franklin Andrew BARON
Representative of Dominica

Rafael Pedro GONZALEZ PANTALEON
Representative of the Dominican Republic

José Ayala LASSO
Representative of Ecuador

Abdel Halim BADAWI
Representative of Egypt

Ricardo G. CASTANEDA-CORNEJO
Representative of El Salvador

Tesfaye TADESSE
Representative of Ethiopia

Denis DANGUE REWAKA
Representative of Gabon

Ousman Ahmadu SALLAH
Representative of the Gambia

Siegfried ZACHMANN
Representative of the German Democratic Republic

James Victor GBEHO
Representative of Ghana

Constantine D. ZEPOS
Representative of Greece

Lamuel A. STANISLAUS
Representative of Grenada

Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Representative of Guatemala

Bassy CAMARA
Representative of Guinea

Samuel R. INSANALLY
Representative of Guyana

Glodys ST.-PHARD
Representative of Haiti

José Roberto MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ
Representative of Honduras

Chinmaya Rajaninath GHAREKHAN
Representative of India

Nana SUTRESNA
Representative of Indonesia

Mahmoud Sadat MADARSHAHI
Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Herbert Samuel WALKER
Representative of Jamaica

Abdullah SALAH
Representative of Jordan

Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Representative of Kuwait

Chawki CHOUERI
Representative of Lebanon

Sylvester JARRETT
Representative of Liberia

Ali A. TREIKI
Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Robert B. MBAYA
Representative of Malawi

RAZALI Ismail
Representative of Malaysia

Alexander BORG OLIVIER
Representative of Malta

Mohamedou OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD
Representative of Mauritania

Jorge MONTAÑO
Representative of Mexico

Driss SLAOUI
Representative of Morocco

Jai Pratap RANA
Representative of Nepal

Daysi Estela MONCADA BERMUDEZ
Representative of Nicaragua

Joseph N. GARBA
Representative of Nigeria

Tom Eric VRAALSEN
Representative of Norway

Nasim AHMED
Representative of Pakistan

Oscar E. CEVILLE
Representative of Panama

Alfredo CAÑETE
Representative of Paraguay

Ricardo V. LUNA
Representative of Peru

Fernando José REINO
Representative of Portugal

Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Representative of Qatar

Petre TANASIE
Representative of Romania

Charles S. FLEMMING
Representative of Saint Lucia

James Anton POMPEY
Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Joaquim Rafael BRANCO
Representative of Sao Tome and Principe

Samir S. SHIHABI
Representative of Saudi Arabia

Absa Claude DIALLO
Representative of Senegal

Daya PERERA
Representative of Sri Lanka

Kriesnadath NANDOE
Representative of Suriname

Jan ELIASSON
Representative of Sweden

Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM
Representative of Thailand

Marjorie R. THORPE
Representative of Trinidad and Tobago

Ahmed GHEZAL
Representative of Tunisia

Guennadi Iosifovich OUDOVENKO
Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Felipe Hector PAOLILLO
Representative of Uruguay

Robert F. VAN LIEROP
Representative of Vanuatu

Andrés AGUILAR
Representative of Venezuela

Dragoslav PEJIĆ
Representative of Yugoslavia

Peter Dingi ZUZE
Representative of Zambia

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The serious problem of the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs is a matter of great concern to the international community. Recent events have heightened this concern, which has been expressed in statements delivered during the current session of the General Assembly by the representatives of numerous countries, including heads of State or Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

The pressing need for concerted action by the international community at a high political level inspired President Virgilio Barco Vargas of the Republic of Colombia, in his address to the General Assembly at its 13th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1989, to call for a special session of the General Assembly to deal with all aspects of the problem. The General Assembly should respond positively to this call.

The increasing seriousness of the problem of drugs unites the whole international community in its strong desire for prompt, decisive action and in its commitment to close international co-operation as the most appropriate and efficient way to ensure such action.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as document A/44/L.12 below.*]

DOCUMENT A/44/L.12 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*18 October 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the serious problem of the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and about the devastating effect of drug abuse on individuals and society,

Bearing in mind statements delivered before the Assembly in plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session, including the address given by the President of the Republic of Colombia on 29 September 1989[1] and, in particular, his call for a special session of the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to hold a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply,

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* Document A/44/L.12/Add.1 was issued in order to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 13th meeting.

demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of the special session.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.37 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia: draft decision

[*Original: English*]
[*9 November 1989*]

ORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AGAINST ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, DEMAND, TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, WITH A VIEW TO EXPANDING THE SCOPE AND INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly

1. *Decides* that the special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, shall take place at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990, under the presidency of the President of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly;

2. *Also decides* to establish a preparatory committee of the whole for the seventeenth special session, which shall have one chairman, three vice-chairmen and one rapporteur and shall meet for two days during the first week of December 1989 and for three days during the first week of February 1990;

3. *Further decides* that the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session may meet between the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, as required, to advance the preparatory work;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session, to be held in New York from 29 January to 2 February 1990, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its special session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee at its second session and to the Assembly at its special session on:

(*a*) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[2] and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;

(*b*) Progress towards the allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to narcotic issues;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to transmit to the General Assembly at its special session any views on matters pertaining to the special session.

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* Document A/44/L.37/Add.1 was issued in order to add 19 States to the list of sponsors.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.12 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/16.[3]

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft decision A/44/L.37 and Add.1. For the final text, see decision 44/410.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/694	Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Ica Declaration and Communiqué, issued at the Third Presidential meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Ica, Peru, on 11 and 12 October 1989	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/L.13	Draft decision	Withdrawn by the sponsors
A/44/L.19	Draft resolution	*Idem*
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.12 and the draft decision contained in document A/44/L.13	
A/C.5/44/19	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/44/695	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 123

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 158

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 158: Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations*

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Document A/44/245: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session 1

Document A/44/L.38 and Add.1: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/44/245

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English and Russian*]
[*3 November 1989*]

LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, we have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly as an urgent matter of an additional item entitled "Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" and its allocation to the Assembly in plenary meeting.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution are attached.

(*Signed*) John R. BOLTON
for the Government of the
United States of America

(*Signed*) Vladimir F. PETROVSKY
for the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The proposed agenda item of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly reflects a desire to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of full and universal respect for the Charter of the United Nations.

In the light of recent developments, there are renewed prospects for international co-operation towards common goals. It is clear that the international community increasingly wishes constructive international relations based on co-operation and co-ordinated action in its task of preserving peace and security. As noted in the 1989 report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, "there has been a palpable change stemming from the recognition that, if there are to be lasting solutions to international problems, these must be based on universally accepted principles as laid down in the Charter".

Under these circumstances, new importance is attached to the further strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for its Charter and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

The draft resolution is intended to reflect a commitment to a renewed relationship in the United Nations based on enhanced consultation and co-operation to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and system of peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter. In this connection, it is particularly relevant to call upon all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter, to consult and to co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and the appropriate subsidiary bodies.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as document A/44/L.38 below.*]

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 56th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.38 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*10 November 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for the Charter of the United Nations and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Mindful of the potential of the United Nations to be even more effective in achieving international co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter and urges all States to abide by it and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, settle disputes peacefully, adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and co-operation among States, and comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and their appropriate subsidiary bodies in order to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and the system of international peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

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[*] Document A/44/L.38/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 15 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.38 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 44/21.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/727	Letter dated 14 November 1989 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 159

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 159: Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 50th to 53rd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 61st and 77th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/44/246

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*10 November 1989*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/44/847

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1989*]

1. At its 61st plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session as item 159 the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 50th to 53rd meetings, held between 30 November and 5 December 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (A/44/246/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/246/Add.2).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/44/SR.50-53).

4. At the 52nd meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Spain introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.9), sponsored by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Nicaragua, Spain and Venezuela. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (A/44/246/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/246/Add.2),

"*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America for a period of six months,

"*Recognizing* that the costs of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Observer Group in Central America with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

"*Urging* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in full and on time,

"*Taking into account* the nature and the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

"*Recognizing* that in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

"*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

"*Bearing in mind* the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

"*Mindful* of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups 'b', 'c' and 'd' of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions,

"1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/246/Add.2);

"2. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 40.8 million United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 3,450,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America from 7 November 1989 to 6 May 1990, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observer Group;

"3. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 40.8 million dollars for the above-mentioned period among the States Members of the United Nations;

"4. *Decides also* that the apportionment of this amount will be effected in accordance with the decision to be taken by the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of existing groups of Member States,[1] as set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions;

"5. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 600,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

"6. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[2]

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Observer Group in Central America is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America'."

5. At its 53rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.5/44/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Nicaragua, Spain and Venezuela. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/44/L.9/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (A/44/246/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/246/Add.2),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America for a period of six months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevent resolution of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Group in full and on time,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Group, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

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[1] See resolution 44/192 B.

[2] See resolution 44/192 A.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Group,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (see A/C.5/44/SR.45-49, and corrigendum) on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/246/Add.2);

2. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 40.8 million United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 3,450,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America from 7 November 1989 to 6 May 1990, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Group;

3. *Decides also*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of 40.8 million dollars for the above-mentioned period among the States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States[1] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[3]

4. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 600,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed 4,524,100 dollars gross (4,389,500 dollars net) per month, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the twelve-month period beginning 7 May 1990, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 644 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution;

6. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Group both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;[2]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate documentation.

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[3] See resolution 43/223 A.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/44/847, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 44/44.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/44/246/Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/44/246/Add.2	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/44/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/44/847, para. 4
A/C.5/44/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 160

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 160: International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola*

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Document A/44/248: Angola: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session 1

Document A/44/L.60: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 2

Document A/44/L.60/Rev.1: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 82nd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/248

Angola: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[Original: French]
[4 December 1989]

NOTE VERBALE DATED 1 DECEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly and, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, has the honour to request the inclusion of an additional item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum is attached to this note verbale in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

1. Since its independence fourteen years ago, Angola has been subjected to direct and constant aggression by South Africa. In addition to the loss of life, the aggression has inflicted heavy material damage, with serious consequences for the Angolan population and economy.

2. Angola has always had the benefit of international solidarity in the face of South African acts of aggression, as indicated by the many resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly calling for the immediate cessation of such aggressive acts and adequate compensation for the damage caused.

3. The Angolan Government nevertheless has to face up to enormous sacrifices and cope with great difficulties because the various repercussions of the war, which is having a considerable impact on its financial, material and human resources, are jeopardizing the country's economic and social development.

4. The direct damage inflicted on the Angolan economy by the destruction of such basic infrastructures as bridges, electric power-stations, railways, industries, plantations, etc. is estimated at more than 16 billion United States dollars. Losses for 1988 alone have been estimated at 4.5 billion dollars, or approximately 90 per cent of actual gross domestic product. In addition to the net disinvestment in the economy resulting from those losses, account should be taken of the mobilization of managerial personnel and skilled manpower for the defence effort.

5. The human tragedy resulting from these acts of aggression is compounded by the presence of more than 50,000 war-disabled, making Angola the country with the world's highest per capita percentage of disabled persons. Moreover, the more than 600,000 displaced persons are a heavy burden on the country's economy, because they no longer work for their own subsistence. The absorption of these persons into the normal production process is encountering difficulties brought about not only by the change of environment but also, and above all, by the lack of material resources for that purpose.

6. The accords signed in New York on 22 December 1988 and the subsequent implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which offer real prospects for peace in southern Africa, have paved the way for the independence of Namibia and have brought South Africa's direct aggression against Angola to an end.

7. In that context, the international community is called upon to express its solidarity with the Angolan people, the victim of an imposed war, by providing appropriate financial, material and technical assistance which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.

DOCUMENT A/44/L.60

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1989*]

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as document A/44/L.60/Rev.1 below, with the exception of the second, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 2.*]

Noting with great concern the serious consequences for the economy of Angola of the direct and constant aggression by South Africa,

Conscious of the urgent need and the responsibility of the international community to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978, 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 545 (1983) of 20 December 1983, 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20.September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola is entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the war of aggression;

2. *Urges* the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

. . .

DOCUMENT A/44/L.60/REV.1

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola",

Noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affect the economy of Angola,

Deeply concerned about the human suffering and the destruction of property resulting from the effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization,

Noting the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola to cope with the economic and social problems confronting the country through a concerted programme of economic and financial readjustment,

Conscious of the urgent need for the international community to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978, 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 545 (1983) of 20 December 1983, 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987, 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987 and 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola is entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems;

2. *Appeals* to the international community to render the substantial financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies on the results of those consultations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.60/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 150 to none, with 2 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 44/168.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 161

ANNEXES

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1989/1990

Agenda item 161: Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 86th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/44/909

Romania: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session

[*Original: English*]
[*27 December 1989*]

LETTER DATED 27 DECEMBER 1989 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania" on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

An explanatory memorandum is attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure; a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly is appended thereto.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Petre TANASIE
Permanent Representative of Romania
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

As a result of recent events in Romania, tremendous loss of human lives has occurred and a large number of persons have been seriously afflicted. In this difficult period, the humanitarian assistance from all States, from the whole international community and from the United Nations system for the people of Romania is urgently needed.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as document A/44/L.64 below.*]

DOCUMENT A/44/L.64

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 December 1989*]

The General Assembly,

Expressing its concern at the loss of human lives and at the large number of afflicted persons in Romania,

Noting the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to the people of Romania, *Urges* all States, international financial institutions and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to offer generous emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 28 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/44/L.64. For the final text, see resolution 44/239.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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Litho in United Nations, New York 90-40515—January 1992—1,750